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BRITAIN'S RAIL LINES HARD HIT BY COMPETITION

Trucks Taking Freight and
Buses Passengers From
Steam Routes

AIR SERVICE ALSO
IS MAKING INROADS

Recovery of Other Industries,
Now on Mend, Would Aid,
At Least Temporarily

Swift expansion of air transportation promised for the twentieth century, even as railroads and steamboating were developed in the nineteenth century, involves numerous changes affecting the present organization of railroads. How railway officials are meeting the change in transportation demands is described in this series of articles, of which this is the fifth.

By JAMES C. YOUNG

Every condition that applies to American railroads is borne out in the case of British rail lines, and to an aggravated degree. The territory concerned is only a minute part of the United States. Motor operation becomes easy on the broad, level highways that extend everywhere. Overhead airplanes are winging their way to many destinations, but so far aerial traffic has not been a weighty influence in British transportation, except in the Channel service.

Now the time has come when such development may be expected, introducing lines from Liverpool to Glasgow, Glasgow to London, London to Birmingham, and on similar routes. Already some of these routes are under operation. A recent appeal warns, "It is the opinion of the air council that every town of importance will sooner or later find it just as essential to possess well-sited aerodromes as it does today to possess railway stations, roads and garages."

In the service across the Channel a British company, Imperial Airways, Limited, carries the largest traffic, though competing with four well-organized foreign lines. As an instance of the degree to which this traffic has developed, imports and exports of bullion to and from the continent, reached £7,740,962 last year by air. The fare to Paris by plane is a matter of \$5 additional and the time saved is half a day. Guests hastening from hotels to air-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

Editor Would Make Every Day 'Count'

Resolutions Announce Intention to 'Sort Out Things to Do' Better

WASHINGTON, W. D. Jamieson, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from Iowa, publishes a leaflet here, called the Window Seat, for his own satisfaction and the diversion of readers.

He declares in the current number that he believes in making resolutions, and announces three, as follows:

"1. I'm going to try not to complain.
"2. I'm going to try to be just myself.
"3. I'm going to try better to sort out the things to do."

"1. So many of the good things of this old world come to a fellow that if he'll keep busy on them, he won't have any time to growl. Besides complaining hurts not only the fellow himself, making his life seem bigger and more real, but it hurts those he comes in contact with.
"2. I'd like to be genuine than to try to ape the other fellow who may be smarter and richer and bigger than I am.
"3. How the time does fly, and how easy it is to let the little things rob us of the precious moments! Don't you often look back on a day and feel that you have accomplished so much less than you should have done, or wonder how hard you tried? Isn't there some way to remedy it? I'm going to try to sort out, better, my things of work and of play. I want every day to count."

AMERICAN SHIP LINES OPPOSE NEW 'INVASION'

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Steamship Owners' Association decided to ask Congress to enact legislation to prevent what they regard as an invasion by foreign lines. Action was precipitated by the recent placing of the Caronia of the Cunard Line in the New York-Havana service in competition with the Ward Line.

Franklin D. Mooney, president of the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Company, owners of the Ward Line, was named to head a committee which will study American rights at sea and recommend to Congress such legislation as they consider necessary.

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Like a Lariat and Skyscraper of Nature



Lariat Trail and Lookout Mountain, in Colorado, and (Below) Park of the Red Rocks, an Area Recently Acquired by Denver. Note the Size of the Two Men in the Center Foreground in Comparison to the Towering Cliffs of Colored Rock Behind Them.

Denver's Chain of 44 Parks All Over Mile High

Park of the Red Rocks Latest
Acquisition by Colorado City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DENVER, Colo.—Forty-four parks, all of them a mile or more above sea level, embracing what is claimed as some of the world's most beautiful mountain scenery, now comprise Denver's unique mountain parks system through acquisition of the Park of the Red Rocks. This park, 17 miles from Colorado's capital city, is regarded as one of the finest units of the system.

"The Park of the Red Rocks consists of 10,000 feet of alluvial measures that have been slowly lifted up and tilted on end until they now form gigantic rocks of prismatic hues, on which strange and wonderful shapes have been chiseled by frost, heat and water. Once the bed of some vast ocean, later the playground of mammoth prehistoric animals, the Park of the Red Rocks, stirs the imagination through the spell of its antiquity." So states Municipal Facts, semi-official publication, in announcing the acquisition. At the base of towering Creation Rock there is a remarkable natural amphitheater.

The mountain park system of Denver, maintained by a separate municipal department from that which administers the parks within the city limits, has been only 15 years in the building. Authorities here explain that Denver was the father of the idea of municipalities acquiring natural recreational areas outside their corporate limits, an idea which has been adopted by many cities.

Collectively the Denver mountain parks comprise an area of 10,295 acres. The individual parks cover a wide area, starting in the foothills just west of the city and extending back into the heart of the Rocky Mountains.

The park areas begin at an elevation of approximately a mile above sea level and rise to the Mount Evans-Summit Lake Park, Mount Evans, 35 miles from Denver by road, has an elevation of 14,253 feet and Summit Lake at its base is 12,740 feet above sea level. Miles of the Mount Evans road are above timberline.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL DICTIONARY NOW BEING COMPILED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH—A new national dictionary is in process of compilation, the collecting of the material being undertaken by voluntary workers guided by the Scottish Dialects Committee.

A further step toward the completion of the dictionary has been taken in the formation of the Scottish National Dictionary Association Ltd., which would be responsible for the publication, and which is now appealing for financial assistance so that this work, which is expected to run to 10 volumes, may be proceeded with. Already about £2000 in donations and subscriptions has been guaranteed or promised, but as the production will be costly, a much larger sum is required before the work, which must appeal to all interested in the preservation of the national tongue, can see the light of day.

The only reliable work of reference on the subject is Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, a work which is now 120 years old and which naturally has its limitations.

The Reel revision program may be summarized as follows:
A personal income tax on incomes above \$2000 for single and \$3000 for married persons, with exemptions about the same as the Federal Government provisions. The tax is graduated at 1 per cent for the first \$1000 up to 5 per cent above \$5000.

A gross production tax of approximately 1 per cent on minerals, oil, coal, salt, zinc, lead and gypsum. This is an addition to the present tax on the physical properties.

Gasoline Tax to Go Up
Premium tax of 2 per cent on insurance companies operating in Kansas in lieu of taxes upon reserves, but not exempting physical properties of these companies.

Reducing exemptions on all degrees of inheritances. The present law now exempts most direct heirs and requires large values for the collateral heirs before the tax applies.

Prohibiting the closing of estates until the collector has made the personal property taxes for the past three years have been paid.

A 10 per cent stamp tax upon all forms of tobacco, and on perfumes, lotions and similar cosmetics, termed luxuries.

The present gasoline tax of 2 cents a gallon will be increased to 3 cents, but the revenue derived from this source goes directly into the fund for construction and maintenance of highways. It is planned to remove all road construction and maintenance work from the general revenue funds, thus eliminating a considerable expense to the direct taxpayers.

KANSAS OPENS NEW AVENUE IN TAX REVISION

State College Economists
Displace Politicians in
Preparing Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—College professors have displaced politicians in Kansas in recommending tax revisions, seeking to remove the excess burden from the shoulders of the farmer and small property owner and to distribute it more equitably among luxuries, insurance, inheritances and other sources of revenue, and at the same time to increase the state income.

It was pointed out that every time politicians have tinkered with the tax laws in Kansas, revision has been upward.

"There must be something wrong," said Clyde M. Reed of Parsons, new Governor of Kansas, "when the farmer already has to pay about one-third his average net income to meet increasing taxes. Why not turn the job of tax revision over to trained experts?"

Kansas approved the suggestion and economists in its tax-supported university and agricultural college gladly accepted the task.

Prof. Eric Englund, head of the agricultural finance division of the United States Department of Agriculture, headed the corps of experts called in by the legislative tax committee. With him were associated Prof. Jens P. Jensen, head of the economics department at the University of Kansas, and Prof. Harold Howe, holding a similar post at the State Agricultural College.

Fred M. Harris of Ottawa, State Senator and chairman of the legislative committee, is enthusiastic over the services the economists have rendered. The committee has held several meetings during the past few months preparatory to writing the tax revision bill. It is enthusiastic over the suggestions pertaining to revenues, that might be derived from the various sources. Removing taxes from farm lands and other general property is a necessary, if farmers and home owners are to continue in possession of their property, it is said.

Learned About Taxes From Him
"Professor Englund taught me more about taxes than any other man with whom I have conferred on the revision of our tax laws," said Mr. Reed.

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EXTRA SESSION INDICATED BY HOOVER STAND

Will Call Congress Early in
Spring Unless Farm Relief
Is Provided

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—If the present Congress fails to enact farm relief legislation, President-elect Hoover will convene the new Congress in special session and call upon it to dispose of the agricultural issue and tariff revision as well.

It is also stated on the highest authority that should the present session fail to pass the cruiser bill, now caught in a legislative tangle in the Senate, Mr. Hoover may add this task to the labors of the special session.

A special session authorized by Mr. Hoover will be given plenty of work. The President-elect, if he convenes Congress, is inclined to do so early in the spring, with only a short recess between the expiration on March 4 of the existing Congress and the meeting of the new.

Keeping Hands Off

Mr. Hoover has notified congressional leaders that he is keeping hands off the legislative affairs of the present session. He refuses to intrude upon the executive responsibilities of President Coolidge. The President-elect is listening to the views of congressional and other leaders, but is keeping his own counsel—as far as suggesting any course of procedure is concerned.

That it is up to Congress with the assurance, however, that there will be a special session if no farm bill is passed before March 4. It is understood also that Mr. Hoover views the problem of agricultural relief, tariff revision is an essential part of it.

It is significant and interesting that for the first time since the question of farm relief legislation has been before Congress, it is being seriously associated with the matter of tariff revision. Economists, among them Mr. Hoover, have long urged the importance of tariff adjustment to round out a thorough program of farm legislation, but always the effort in Congress was directed to the obtaining of the equalization fee. The equalization fee has been pushed into the background, and consideration is being focused on agricultural tariff revision and farm aid projects along the lines advocated by Mr. Hoover.

Fillbushers Within Fillbushers

In the Senate the legislative situation presents a tangle of undercurrents. The anti-war treaty debate is being used by some of its proponents to hold off consideration of the cruiser bill. The longer they can keep that measure from the floor the better chance they stand of preventing it reaching a vote this session.

These plans are aided by the opponents of treaty ratification, who are practically all for the cruiser proposal. By delaying disposal of the treaty issues they are playing the game of the cruiser opponents.

This situation is still further complicated by the desire of a number of Senators for a special session of Congress to deal with farm relief. By aiding in delaying action on both the treaty and cruiser projects they hinder any attempt to force a farm bill up for consideration.

These three interests are maneuvering for position, and are responsible for what on the surface appears to be an aimless and leaderless chamber. The votes are in the chamber to ratify the treaty and to pass the cruiser bill. The question is whether they can be placed for a ballot.

Inquiry among congressional leaders leaves no doubt that the majority are not inclined to consider farm legislation at this time, and prefer to let it go over for a special session.

Hardy Script 'A Pair of Blue Eyes' Brings \$34,000 at New York Sale

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Pages of half legible script, the faded letters of authors about their books, slim volumes preciously inscribed or with marginal scribbles—these continued to bring high premiums at the fifth session of the dispersal sale of the Jerome Kern Library at the Anderson Galleries. The total realized at the session was \$141,838, bringing the total for the five sessions to \$933,625. The sale will be resumed on Jan. 21.

The incomplete original of Thomas Hardy's "A Pair of Blue Eyes," purchased by Barnett J. Beyer for \$34,000. The Hardy manuscript is 160 quarto pages in a blue levant morocco case. The missing pages in the 12 chapter story are believed to be lost.

Fifty-six other Hardy items were offered at this session, and the total realized for them \$68,438.

The importance of the autograph to the collector was demonstrated in the price difference between two copies of the first edition of Hardy's "The Well-Beloved," one with autograph and a few words on the fly leaf written by the author bringing \$15, and an unsigned copy going for \$15.

A first edition copy of "Jude the Obscure," the fly leaf of which bears Hardy's writing: "The criticisms of this story received in England and America were a monument of illustration of the crass philistinism of the two countries," went to the Beyer Company for \$4100. The same volume brought \$4750 in 1914 in the James Carlton Young dispersal sale. The Beyer Company also got the original manuscript of the "Jude the Obscure" for \$4000. W. M. Hill paid \$2800 for an autograph presentation copy of the first edition of Hardy's "Jude the Obscure," and the five stanzas of "Night in a Suburb," in autograph manuscript brought \$2600. A first edition of Hardy's first book, "Desperate Remedies," went to A. J. Scheur for \$4800. A similar enthusiasm was shown at this session for Samuel Johnson items, 26 of them bringing in \$50,650. One page, scarcely decipherable, of the original autograph manuscript of the "Dictionary of the English Language" brought \$11,000 from Charles Sessler. The presentation copy to Samuel Richardson of "The Prince of Abolition," with seven corrections by the famous doctor and inscribed by him, went to Brick Row Book Shop for \$5800. Mr. Johnson's preface to his edition of Shakespeare's plays, uncut, another first edition, was obtained by the Rosenbach Company for \$4000. An autograph copy of the first edition of "The Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets" went for \$4700 to James F. Drake. An uncut first edition of Johnson's "London" was obtained by Mr. Scheur for \$4000. Mr. Sessler paid \$5500 for a letter from Johnson about Gray's "Elegy."

The works of Nathaniel Hawthorne also figured in the fifth session. An uncut copy of the first edition of his first book, "Fanshawe," thought to be the copy he gave to his aunt, Susan D. Manning, was bought by Mr. Scheur for \$4750.

IMMIGRATION BARS FACE SETTLERS FROM OVERCROWDED AREAS

While Britain Copes With Distressed
Mining Population, Australian
Labor Opposes Migrants

CANADA REDUCES QUOTA OF NON-PREFERRED LANDS

With Britain facing the formidable task of providing for the distressed population of the coalfields and looking for outlets in the Dominions to which a number of the miners may be transferred, possibly with the assistance of the £500,000 fund which has been raised to help them, the Dominions themselves are by no means unanimous on unrestricted immigration to their soil. So strongly does Australian labor oppose new settlers coming to the Commonwealth that the powerful Workers' Union is sending a delegation to tour Britain in an effort to turn away prospective migrants and to visit Italy on a similar errand. At the same time, Canada has ordered a reduction of 30 per cent in the number of immigrants coming from non-preferred countries. It is interesting to note that the United States has under consideration a plan to impose restrictions on the number of Mexicans entering the country.

Canada to Reduce Migration From Non-Preferred Lands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Transportation companies are instructed to reduce the number of farm laborers from non-preferred countries to 30 per cent of last year's total moved by each company, and the entire movement must be completed by May 31 next. W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration, in making this announcement, stated that arrangements had been completed by the department to prohibit, in farm employment in Canada, 6000 British-trained immigrants, which is the maximum number that will be available before the end of July. The department will assist, however, in placing as many as possible of them elsewhere, where farm work and come to Canada on the new \$50 rate.

The deputy minister explained to the railway companies that it had been the experience of the department during the past three years that not more than 30 per cent of the alleged farm laborers brought from non-preferred countries actually stayed on the land.

Unquestionably there was a very strong feeling against the unduly large proportion of foreign, as compared with British, immigrants shown in the immigration statistics for the last few years, the letter set forth, and the movement under the railways' agreement was largely responsible for this condition. The restrictions, however, do not apply in any way to the movement of central European agricultural families coming to Canada for land settlement nor to the movement of house workers who are coming under proper arrangements for their protection.

English Motorcar Plant Sought by New Hampshire

Legislature Takes First Step
by Naming Committee
of Business Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Unprecedented action was taken by the New Hampshire Legislature on Thursday in unanimously passing a resolution providing for a committee to solicit the establishment of an English motor car plant in this State. The industry, which the Legislature will endeavor to attract to New Hampshire, is the Austin Motors Ltd., of Stonebridge, Birmingham, Eng.

The resolution was introduced by Representative William B. Parker of Albany, recently returned from England, where he investigated the industry in question, finding that the company was desirous of coming to the United States.

The English company manufactures a small automobile of seven horsepower, said to be able to travel 50 miles on a gallon of gasoline, and to attain a speed of more than 50 miles per hour.

The Legislature appointed a committee of business men to communicate with the company and try to induce them to establish in this State. No such action on the part of the Legislature has ever been recorded before.

WESTMINSTER HAS HOUSING SCHEME FOR 2500 PERSONS

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Westminster city council has unanimously decided to promote legislation in Parliament giving effect to the housing scheme to accommodate 2500 persons upon five acres of land given by the Duke of Westminster to the densely-populated slum area in the west of London.

This land is valued at £200,000 and the Duke also contributed £113,000 toward buildings and roads.

During the construction period the existing tenants are to be accommodated temporarily in specially constructed blocks. As the houses are built these tenants will be transferred to them, making room for a fresh series of occupants from other slum streets that are demolished. The new rents are to "compare favorably" with those now paid.

State Agencies of Australia to Meet Arguments of Labor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A delegation from the Australian Workers' Union, the strongest union in Australia, is proceeding to Britain and Italy in an attempt to prevent migrants from those countries from seeking their fortunes in Australia. The same delegation, and another group representing the Australian Labor Party—the latter of which is considered to be governed by "red" ideals—are going to Russia to report on conditions there.

The Workers' Union delegates will tour the British Isles in their anti-migration campaign. They will aver that migration agents have misrepresented the facts, and that there is not enough employment even for the people now here, and that many thousands are out of work. The Labor Party in England will be invited to move in the matter of checking migration, and all the unions will be similarly influenced.

Tour Extended to Italy

It is expected that the British agencies of the various states' governments will take the measures needed to counteract the efforts of the delegation and to correct any misstatements made during their tour.

The Workers' Union delegates will also visit other foreign countries, examining conditions there. In Italy representations may be made to Signor Mussolini in regard to the influx of Italian workers into Australia. Australian labor of all shades of opinion is against heavy drafts of workers from the Mediterranean countries. It is contended that they lower the rates of wages and the standard of living, though rates of pay are all fixed by Court awards.

It is alleged, however, that Italians, eager for employment, have in instances entered into secret agreements vouching the awards, particularly where their employers are of like nationality.

Influential Union

The Australian Workers' Union is the strongest union in Australia. It owns newspapers and real estate, and wields a great influence. It has of late years been at variance with the Australian Labor Party, which specially covers the parliamentary representation of Labor, and pays attention to its affairs generally. The Labor Party is largely under the influence of the Sydney Trades and Labor Council, which is inclined to the extreme left in its views. Several of its prominent members have been to Russia at the invitation of the Soviet Government, or an organization endorsed by the Soviet Government.

The Workers' Union is antagonistic to the Labor Council.

It is true that there is some unemployment here, but the number of employable persons out of work would be negligible but for the fact that there are capable do well, except where blocked by local labor. There is a percentage of new arrivals unemployable, but this is small. Sydney is much like Australia, with a large percentage of the population being unemployed, but it is not sufficient to check migration to these shores of those fitted to engage in the work of the country. There are hundreds of new arrivals of recent years whose stories are stimulating to men and women of right impulses.

Britain Inaugurates Machinery to Assist Miners With £500,000

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Fifteen Lord Mayors from cities in England and Wales, as guests of Sir Kynaston Studd, Lord Mayor of London, at a luncheon in the Mansion House here, inaugurated nation-wide machinery for the administration and distribution of the coal miners' relief fund, which now amounts to over £500,000, and which the Government has undertaken to double. This fund was raised by public subscription and includes generous donations from the United States. Its object is to meet the distress in the mining areas where 250,000 workers are unemployed owing to the closing down of the coal mines.

Sir Kynaston said in his opening address that the fund being for the "relief of distressed mining areas," the assistance to be given must be related to the degree of need. "I need not specify here," he continued, "the

factors contributing to the relative degree of need in the various fields, but, as you can imagine, they are many and complicated. They will take time to prepare and consider, and meantime I have felt justified in approving provisional grants to meet expenditure on both clothing for women and children in certain coalfields other than South Wales, Northumberland and Durham.

"I propose that these provisional grants shall be equal to twice the sums collected locally and paid into the Mansion House fund to qualify for government contribution. Pending consideration by a joint committee of the question relative to needs I think this promise of double grants should be extended so as to cover all money collected locally to the end of the present month."

"It will be the policy of the fund," he added, "to place the money at the disposal of local committees in each coalfield as the needs of each require and leave these committees, once properly constituted, the largest possible discretion in administration and distribution within the limits of the purposes indicated in the appeal and subject only to such general directions as will insure reasonable uniformity of administration between the various places in the same and other coalfields."

Mexico Seeks Curb on Workers Crossing to the United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
MEXICO CITY—While the application of an immigration quota to Mexico is a subject of legislative discussion in Washington, the ques-

tion of an ever-increasing number of Mexican workers leaving their country in search of positions in the United States is of like concern to the Mexican Government.

It is receiving official attention and ways "are being sought to restrict the exodus of skilled and unskilled labor. An official announcement from the Department of Interior indicates that Mexico's position toward immigration now nearly dovetails into the attitude officially held in Washington on the quota.

This announcement states that the question of amending existing laws will be studied carefully at a series of conferences between a joint committee composed of members of the Foreign Office and the Interior Department at which revisions will be made designed to simplify present laws and prevent the clandestine passage of Mexican laborers across the Rio Grande.

King Amanullah Is Said to Yield to Afghan Rebels

Ruler Reported to Have Withdrawn Nearly All His Western Reforms

NEW DELHI, India (P).—The publication of a proclamation in an Afghan newspaper reveals that King Amanullah of Afghanistan has yielded to the rebels, who have been fighting him, in withdrawing nearly the whole program of his western reforms.

Afghan girls sent to Turkey to be educated are to be recalled, the purdah, or seclusion of women, system is to be restored, conscription is to be withdrawn, women's associations are to be closed, European dress is discarded and soldiers are permitted in the future to become followers of holy men or "pirs."

The proclamation was signed by the King, by various tribal chiefs and by Hazrat Sahib who was released from prison by the King recently after having been arrested for his anti-reform views.

In addition to the withdrawal of the westernization program, a council of 50 notables will be formed, including the clergy, sirdars or nobles and officials, to amend the law according to the Moslem code and to review decisions of the newly constituted assembly and council of provincial representatives.

Trouble in Afghanistan which had been brewing with more or less intensity ever since King Amanullah began a campaign to introduce western reforms much as President Mustafa Kemal did in Turkey, came to a head last month when fighting broke out around Kabul, the capital, itself.

After many severe encounters, the rebellious tribesmen were repulsed, and retreated to the hills beyond where skirmishing continued for many days. It was reported that Amanullah at one time had taken refuge in Kandahar, but this latter was denied.

The King's forces eventually were reported victorious and Kabul on Dec. 31 was reported to be quiet. During the conflict the British Legation, which is several miles outside Kabul on one of the main highways, was within the line of fire. Many foreigners took refuge within its walls and eventually the greater part of the women and children, including one American woman, were carried in safety by British airplanes sent from the Indian border.

BUFFALO WILL ROAM NORTHERN LATITUDES AGAIN, SAYS SHIPPER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
VANCOUVER, B. C.—That buffalo will once more roam the vast hinterland west of the Slave River between latitudes 59 and 61 in great numbers is the firm conviction of Col. J. K. Cornwall, a veteran of Canada's northland, who is a visitor in Vancouver.

Colonel Cornwall has been engaged in steamboating buffalo for the Canadian Government to the Great Slave River Reserve from the Walworth Park Reserve. During the past three years he has moved between 6000 and 7000 animals to their new homes.

The buffalo, Colonel Cornwall states, are increasing rapidly and in the course of time they may be almost as numerous as they were in the days when Mackenzie and other explorers first traversed the north country.

REVOLVING FUND PLAN EXPLAINED BY MRS. SHERMAN

Former Head of Women's Clubs Surprised at Utilities Evidence

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
WASHINGTON—Mrs. John D. Sherman, formerly president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, appeared voluntarily before the Federal Trade Commission to explain payments to her of \$14,400 from the National Electric Light Association through Lord and Thomas and Logan, for articles written on home betterment.

She learned, however, from George F. Oxley, publicity director of the N. E. L. A., details of the arrangement which evidently she had not known before. For the \$600 a month which the association paid to Mrs. Sherman for 24 months, it received back from the sale of her articles only \$116, Mrs. Oxley admitted, following Mrs. Sherman on the stand.

"I have never written any articles for the National Electric Light Association. I am not now and I never have been on the pay rolls of the National Electric Light Association," Mrs. Sherman declared.

Deal with Various Themes.
"The articles dealt not only with government ownership of water power, as has been intimated, but with phases of home and community equipment," she told the commission. No official of the N. E. L. A. ever dictated the subject or suggested any change in the articles, she added.

The N. E. L. A., at her request in 1925, agreed to aid in establishing a "revolving fund" with Lord and Thomas and Logan. It paid to Mrs. Sherman through the agency \$600 a month and all payments from the sale of her articles were to revert to the fund as well as any payments she received from articles she sold directly to magazines. Mrs. Sherman said that she had returned to the agency approximately \$125.

"Would it surprise you to know that less than \$100 came back from your articles?" Robert E. Healy, chief counsel for the commission, asked. "It certainly would," Mrs. Sherman replied. She testified that she knew nothing of a nation-wide advertising campaign which Lord and Thomas and Logan was conducting for the N. E. L. A. at the time it was placing her articles.

Contributions of \$80,000.
The contributions which the N. E. L. A. made to the General Federation during her administration to aid in the home equipment survey totaled \$80,000, Mrs. Sherman told the commission. Contributions are still being made under the present administration. It was her idea to ask the association for contributions, she testified. Her payments from the advertising agency for her articles expired in October, 1928, with the expiration of the contract, Mrs. Sherman said. She addressed conventions of the N. E. L. A. three times during her administration and "felt honored at the invitation," she told the commission.

F. G. R. Gordon, Haverhill, Mass., testified that he had addressed chambers of commerce and had even made "soap-box" speeches opposing government ownership while under pay of various utility companies. He said that he had been a Socialist, but had been "educated out of it" and was now "such an individualist that he would be glad to sell the Post Office."

DAMASCUS THRONE RUMORS UNFOUNDED

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
JERUSALEM (P).—Declaring that "there is much empty talk in the

Send or buy FLOWERS from The Flower Shop of Hotel St. Regis

Fifth Ave. at 55th St., N. Y. C. (Southeast Corner)
SHOP IN NEW ANNEX ENTRANCE
QUALITY FLOWERS
REASONABLE PRICES
ALLAN CHAS. F. LAWRENCE
Manager
Phone Plaza 4500

European press about a monarchy in Syria," a highly-placed French authority, in a statement to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, dismissed all speculation concerning candidates for the Damascus throne. He said that M. Ponsot's return from France had not affected the situation. The candidates' names also did not matter, since the possibilities of the establishment of a Syrian throne were very slight.

The ex-Khedive of Egypt was often mentioned but never seriously considered by anybody in Syria. Emir Ibn Ayed of Tunis, he said, was a total stranger. Ibn Saud's son being a Wahabi, and in any case unacceptable to the majority of the Syrian Assembly.

New York Makes South Africans Feel "at Home"

Members of Student Group Touring Nation Find They Are Not "Foreigners"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
NEW YORK—After four days of intensive sight-seeing and social entertainment in New York City, the group of 37 South African students who are visiting the United States under the auspices of the National Student Federation of America, has just left here for Washington.

During their stay here they visited Columbia University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and Central Park, the Stock Exchange, Wall Street, the Battery, the Aquarium, the Woolworth Building, and the South African Government Bureau.

They were received by Mayor James J. Walker at City Hall and made a trip around Manhattan on the city tug Macom. In addition to numerous social engagements in private homes, the group was entertained by the Harvard Club, International House, the Institute of International Education, Columbia University, the English-Speaking Union and other organizations.

Miss Margery Myers, leader of the women's section, told a Christian Science Monitor correspondent the students were both delighted and surprised at the generous hospitality extended to them.

"We find that we are having abundant opportunities to make social contacts, exchange ideas and see a great deal of the country and its customs," she said.

"We expected to feel like foreigners in the United States," Thomas C. Thorpe, leader of the men's group said. "Instead, we feel as much at home as we did in London."

The group will make special visits to the University of Chicago, the University of Michigan, Wellesley College, Harvard University and Vassar College, the University of Toronto and McGill University.

They will return to New York Jan. 29 and leave for South Africa Feb. 2.

MRS. OLDFIELD SWORN IN

WASHINGTON (P).—Mrs. William A. Oldfield took the oath of office Jan. 11 to succeed her late husband as a Democratic Representative from Arkansas.

"NEVASPRED"

Showing elastic side straps INDIVIDUALLY ADJUSTABLE

Adjusted—Note fairness of abdomen and how also reduction of model's hollow back.

Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure—the hips and diaphragm—also does away with hollow back.

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HOOVER FAVORS NON-POLITICAL DRY LAW INQUIRY

Work Should Be Done Impartially and by Small Group, He Holds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
WASHINGTON—A national investigation of prohibition enforcement such as he suggested in his Presidential campaign should be non-political and impartial in the opinion of Herbert Hoover.

To this, and any commission authorized for that purpose, he holds, should not consist of either wets or dries. Mr. Hoover is opposed to having any representative of the wets or dries and their organizations on such a body, and, according to Senate leaders, considering the question of authorizing such a group, the President-elect expressed emphatic opposition to allowing any interested associate suggesting or influencing appointments for this work.

According to these senators Mr. Hoover is considered as favoring a small committee, of not more than five members, consisting of business men, educators and economists, to make the proposed inquiry. He is said to desire that the committee have all the time it needs for its work and be adequately financed. The power to name this group is to be in his hands.

Bill Tentatively Approved.
The Senate Judiciary Committee has tentatively approved a bill proposing a commission and inquiry along the lines projected by Mr. Hoover. It would authorize a group of nine members to be appointed by the President with power and funds to conduct the most sweeping inquiry into the whole subject of prohibition and its enforcement.

The committee's resolution, would be expected to develop its facts in public hearings and to recommend legislation on the entire question of prohibition and its enforcement.

Dry organizations have striven to make the inquiry one in which Senatorial influence would be felt. The committee has turned down all such proposals, as well as those emanating from wet sources. The resolution as adopted to meet Mr. Hoover's ideas is the work of Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, a dry, and Walter Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, a wet.

Dry Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee are using the project as a means of making a drive against the continuance in the Cabinet of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Amendment Aimed at Mellon.
M. M. Neasey (D.), Senator from West Virginia, offering an amendment to the Jones-Edge bill directing that the proposed commission should "especially investigate and report upon the propriety of trusting the supervision of prohibition enforcement to any ex-distiller of spirituous

liquors or former owner of vast amounts of brewery securities—and the commission shall also report whether, in its opinion, anyone who has, within the last 10 years, had more than \$5,000,000 invested in the liquor business can be expected to enforce prohibition in a satisfactory manner."

The committee was not inclined to give serious concern to the Neasey amendment, but it was unofficially asserted that if the committee should report the Jones-Edge resolution and a similar amendment should be offered on the Senate floor, the situation might assume the proportions of an issue.

It was agreed the language of the resolution should place no restrictions upon the recommendations of the commission.

Chemical Award Given for Study of Carbohydrates

Medal Will Be Presented to Professor Evans of Ohio State University

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
NEW YORK—The Nichols medal for "research published during the current year which, in the opinion of the jury, is most original and stimulative to further research," has just been awarded to Prof. William L. Evans, chairman of the department of chemistry in Ohio State University, according to announcement by the New York Section of the American Chemical Society.

The award was made to Professor Evans for his contributions to the chemistry of carbohydrates, the announcement said. The medal will be formally presented to him at a national gathering of chemists here on March 1, when he will deliver an address on "The Mechanism of Carbohydrate Oxidation."

The Nichols medal was established in 1903 by Dr. William B. Nichols, a charter member of the American Chemical Society, to encourage original research in chemistry. It is considered one of the most distinguished of American honors in chemical science.

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NEW YORK

Ford Shows How to Prevent Waste in Trade and Finance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
NEW YORK—Reformation of the "money system" of the United States takes an important place among the topics discussed by Henry Ford in a new book entitled "My Philosophy in Industry," published by Coward-McCann.

Mr. Ford propounds a hypothetical question in finance and then proceeds to answer it. He shows how a \$30,000,000 public improvement bond issue is financed by the Government, the security for which "is nothing more or less than the energy of wealth in its most productive form; i. e., natural resources."

"Suppose we borrow \$30,000,000 and pay 120 per cent interest, we literally have to pay \$36,000,000 for the use of \$30,000,000," he says. "That is, we pay \$6,000,000 for the public improvement and \$36,000,000 for the loan. And it was the government's money to begin with. It seems like a very childish and unbusinesslike method."

"We decide to relieve unemployment by carrying on some necessary improvement and to do this the Government needs \$30,000,000. That's \$30,000,000 in bills or 3,000,000 \$10 bills. The Government can issue these against the value of the thing in prospect and with them pay every expense connected with the work, then put the plan in operation and out of its earnings retire the entire \$30,000,000 worth of currency which has been issued. Economists no longer question that method of doing things. Indeed, it looks as if financial engineering will come round to something very like it. We shall see great improvement when we apply engineering methods to finance."

"The more alert financial men of this country are thinking of these matters on broader lines than ever before, and that is very heartening, for, after all, financial problems will have to be handled by financial minds. The rank and file of our people are able to see how things ought to be, but the specialists will have to create the methods by which the 'ought-to-be' will actually come into practice."

Mr. Ford characterizes farming as "the first important industry," and envisages the passing of "large corporations, whose sole business it will be to perform the operations of plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting."

Mr. Ford sees a gap between the people and political leaders, and he holds that nowhere is it more discernible than in the matter of liquor. "The United States is dry, not only legally, but by moral conviction," he continues. "The American home is dry, and the American Nation gets its tone from the home and not from the wet propaganda."

Mr. Ford pays a striking tribute to machinery, which "is accomplishing in the world what man has failed to do by preaching, propaganda or the written word."

Dipping briefly into foreign affairs, Mr. Ford asserts that "both Russia's and China's problems are fundamentally industrial and will be solved by the application of . . . right methods of thinking, practically applied."

ARCHBISHOP ENTROBED

BY WIRELESS.
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RING FORGING GOVERNMENTAL PAPERS CHARGED

Two Cases Involving Soviet
and Other Mexico in
Senatorial Inquiries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Exposure by a special senatorial committee of the spuriousness of another set of alleged governmental documents which purported to prove treasonable relations between two United States Senators and Soviet Russia brought to light a bewildering maze of mysterious international operations with the peace of nations and the reputations of men involved.

The two United States Senators accused of accepting \$100,000 each from Soviet Russia by fraudulent receipts are William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. A year's inquiry proved the utter falsity of the so-called documents; the originals of which, according to David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the special investigating committee were offered him for sale in Paris, France, priced at \$50,000.

Borah Demands Inquiry

Following the release of the testimony given before the committee by various witnesses, Mr. Borah expressed his dissatisfaction with the efforts of the committee to ascertain the identity of the authors of the papers and indicated that he has taken steps to uncover this information on his own account. He had previously, in appearing before the committee, suggested that it request the United States Government to cooperate in running down the producers of the forgeries. The committee took no action on this proposal.

Mr. Borah, it is understood, has made a personal request of the Soviet authorities for their assistance in clearing up the matter. He is withholding all information about the matter for the time being, but it is definitely known that he is determined to press the matter to conclusion.

The investigations of the committee grew out of the publication by the Hearst papers of alleged Mexican documents implicating five United States Senators, among them Mr. Borah and Mr. Norris, as having received large sums of money from the Mexican Government. The documents were found to be of the crudest kind of forgeries; experts employed by William B. Hearst after the investigation was underway corroborating the similar findings of the government's authorities. Outside of making a report to the Senate that the papers were false, the committee recommended no course of action against Mr. Hearst for printing them.

State Documents Reappear

The confidential testimony of witnesses before the committee, released by it for publication, disclosed a mysterious disappearance of state documents from the American Embassy in Mexico City and their equally mysterious recovery in the United States from George Barr Baker, a newspaperman. Mr. Baker's connection with the case is of special interest at this time as he accompanied President-elect Hoover

throughout his Latin-American good will tour in the capacity of a liaison agent between him and the reporters covering the tour. While on board the battleships on which the party traveled Mr. Baker scrutinized all press dispatches before they were accepted by the ship's communications officers.

Mr. Baker was not associated with Mr. Hoover at the time he was connected with the mysterious documents. Since the publication of the committee's testimony Mr. Baker issued a statement in which he denied bringing the papers into the United States. He declared he was instrumental in getting them into this country, "for the express purpose of turning them over to the State Department."

"Drastic Means" Charged

The testimony of Arthur Bliss Lane, chief of the Mexican Division of the State Department, indicated the State Department had some difficulty in obtaining the instruments from Mr. Baker and that "drastic means" had to be used to get them. Neither Mr. Baker nor Mr. Lane explained just how the papers were brought across the border.

The committee's record also included a typewritten note purporting to show that the Soviet Ambassador at Paris had authorized payments to Ivy Lee, who owns a New York publicity organization, and who recently wrote a book on Russia.

The record, likewise embodied a statement from Chairman Reed that "There is reason to believe that the typewriter on which the documents were written is one of those which was in the Soviet Embassy at Paris." Beyond this, however, he said the committee had been unable to find out who manufactured the papers.

Mr. Lee issued a statement asserting that the documents were false. The committee's inquiries proved this fraudulent.

The Soviet documents consisted of eight photographs of alleged originals. Some of these photographs represented to be receipts signed by Mr. Borah and Mr. Norris for money they were supposed to have received from Dudley Field Malone, who was also implicated by the false Mexican papers published by Mr. Hearst.

MUKDEN EXECUTES FORMER ASSISTANT TO MARSHAL CHANG

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Mukden reports that Yang Yu-tung has been executed. Yang Yu-tung was Chang Tso-lin's Chief of Staff and was considered to be the candidate to succeed him last June. He was arrested by Chang Hsueh-liang, the present ruler of Manchuria, ostensibly because he opposed the hoisting of the National flag in Manchuria and favored a pro-Japanese policy.

TOKYO (AP)—The general staff received an official report confirming that Yang Yu-tung had been executed in Mukden. Anxiety was felt in Tokyo as it was realized that the situation held dangerous possibilities.

RIGHTS RESERVED IN SOVIET-POLISH PACT

WARSAW (AP)—Poland has answered Russia's recent proposal that the Kellogg Anti-War Pact be made effective immediately between the two countries by saying that Poland

declares that his new theory tends to merge mechanics and electro-dynamics, and that it is explained by him in a paper about to be published by the Academy of Sciences.

He worked 10 years in its preparation, although it contains only five pages. The explanation of the theory of relativity needed "only" three pages.

How many will be able to understand the new theory?

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He worked 10 years in its preparation, although it contains only five pages. The explanation of the theory of relativity needed "only" three pages.

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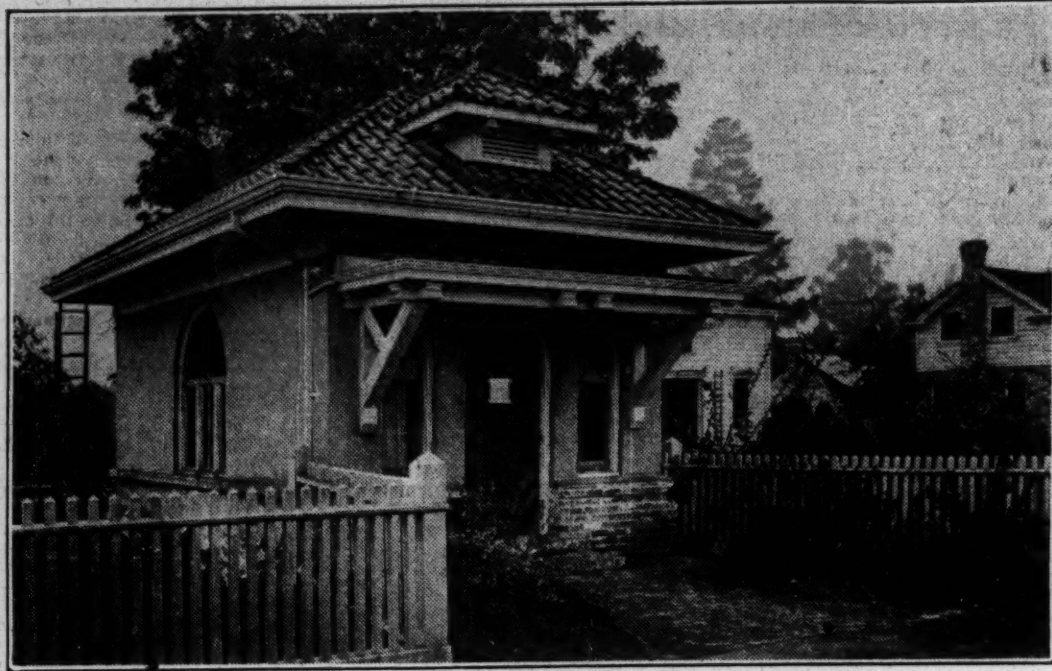
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Where Luther Burbank Saw Plans Develop



The Little Office That Stood So Long at Santa Rosa, Calif., Will Be Visited by Many Thousands in the Years to Come at Mr. Ford's Museum at Dearborn, Mich. Mrs. Burbank Presented the Building to Mr. Ford, Who for Years Was a Close Friend of the Man Who Did So Much for Horticulture.

Luther Burbank's Little Office Given to His Friend, Henry Ford

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—Luther Burbank's properties in Sonoma County, Calif., are undergoing decided changes. The experimental farm at Sebastopol has been taken over by Stark Brothers Nurseries of Missouri. John Bregger has been made resident manager, having remodeled the old farmhouse which he now occupies as a home.

"Stark Brothers have a long-time lease on the Burbank Farm," Mr. Bregger says. "They are making a survey of the many hundreds of varieties of plant life on the place and plan to introduce many of them commercially after they have been thoroughly tested out in different localities. They also plan to go on with the plant breeding with an aim to fill in the commercial gaps in some localities where there is too

long a stretch of time between ripening of fruits or maturing of vegetables. They will also specialize in some of Mr. Burbank's choice ornamental shrubs."

Sent to Mr. Ford

The little office building which stood for so many years near the old homestead in Santa Rosa, has been dismantled and sent in sections to Henry Ford. Mr. Ford will have the building reconstructed in his museum at Dearborn, Mich., beside the first laboratory of Thomas A. Edison. Many of Mr. Burbank's tools will also be preserved with the office building at the museum. Mr. Ford, Mr. Burbank and Mr. Edison were warm personal friends, and the office building was presented to Mr. Ford by Mrs. Burbank.

The original home site in Santa Rosa, where Mr. Burbank lived with

SWEDISH-AMERICAN TREATY UNDER WAY

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The Foreign Office reports that negotiations are under way for a commercial treaty between Sweden and the United States.

A definite proposition will be presented soon, it is stated, through the Swedish Minister in Washington to replace the antiquated treaty concluded early in the nineteenth century between the two countries.

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his mother years ago, has been remodeled by Mrs. Burbank in exterior reproduction of the Burbank homestead in Vermont. A brick-walled garden surrounds the house, where an outdoor fireplace, sundial and tea table furnish pleasant hours for Mrs. Burbank and her little niece Betty Burbank, who now occupy the house.

A row of building lots has been cut from the south end of the Santa Rosa Burbank Gardens and sold for the erection of small homes.

Efforts are being made to establish a permanent Luther Burbank foundation to preserve and safeguard Mr. Burbank's personal belongings, records and horticultural equipment. It is planned to purchase the house where Mr. Burbank lived from 1906 to April, 1926; to establish in the yard surrounding it a botanical garden where there are now growing scores of plants placed there by the plant master's own hands, and where specimens of every plant, shrub, flower and tree that Mr. Burbank

VOTING SYSTEMS FACE SCRUTINY OF CLUB WOMEN

Community Betterment
Plan to Include Interest
in Precinct Methods

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—A study of the primary and convention systems in the various states will be made by the General Federation of Women's Clubs in an effort to obtain better candidates for public office and through better officeholders to increase respect for officeholding, according to plans submitted in the closing sessions of the annual mid-winter meeting of the federation board.

The study, which is the plan of Mrs. J. C. Pearson of Oklahoma, chairman of the Citizenship Department, will cover primary laws and convention practices in the various states, will weigh the merits and demerits of each and will seek ways of improvement.

In accordance with the policy of the present federation administration headed by Mrs. John F. Sippel of Baltimore to stress community betterment, the citizenship department will undertake to arouse interest on the part of women in their precinct organizations. The women will undertake to improve the personnel of party leadership and the methods of precinct organizations rather than merely increasing party enrollment.

Promotions in Service
While advancing the interests of the Civil Service, the citizenship department is also planning to sponsor measures which will provide for better promotion within the service.

"It is not sufficient to safeguard worthy officeholders in their positions," said Mrs. Pearson. "Workers will never have the type of workers in

Civil Service positions that we want until we find some way of insuring that they will be advanced and not pocketed in small jobs."

The federation has worked loyally for the ratification of the United States Senate of the Briand-Kellogg peace pact, said Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, in presenting her report as chairman of international relations, and it will now focus attention on Latin-America.

Gala in Junior Groups

The favorable position in Congress of the peace pact and the Hawes-Cooper bill to do away with contract prison labor was emphasized by Mrs. Clarence Fraime of Delaware, chairman of legislation, who announced that the women now are free to turn their attention to other measures on their legislative program, including the campaign to get equal attention for girls with boys in agricultural and vocational education.

An appeal to the women to form state committees to co-operate with manufacturers and labor representatives in improving jail conditions will be made following the close of the board meeting at a conference called by Miss Julia Jaffray of New York City, chairman of penology.

Denver Gets Meeting
The women will be asked to co-operate in the effort to put prisoners to work on products for state use and in state projects such as road-building and reforestation and in addition to see that those regarded as needing institutional care are removed from the prisons.

Denver was chosen as the place for the biennial convention in 1930, with Mrs. H. G. Bogert, president of the Colorado Federation, as official hostess.

Gen. F. L. J. Parker, new chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and a member of the American Electoral Mission in Nicaragua, described the Nicaragua election.

With Mrs. Sippel in charge the women assisted in placing a stone in Washington Cathedral.

Moscow Is Asking Former Emigrant to Build Subway

Water System Also Included in
\$175,000,000 Project Dis-
cussed in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The building of subways and a new water supply system for the city of Moscow is under consideration in negotiations now in progress here between American construction and financial interests and a special commission representing the Russian Government.

The program involves an estimated expenditure of approximately \$175,000,000. A prominent part in the negotiations, which the Russian officials declare have not yet reached the final stage, is being played by a contractor who came to the United States as an immigrant boy 33 years ago—Samuel R. Rosoff, who was born in Minsk, Russia, and landed in New York with his mother when he was 12 years old.

His first job was that of a newsboy, and he engaged successfully in the house-raising, excavating and the road and gravel business. He has been engaged in subway construction for the city of New York for several years and recently purchased the Delaware & Northern Railroad, a 38-mile line, said to be valued at \$1,000,000.

Because of his experience in subway work, tunneling through the solid rock of Manhattan Island with bores which are among the largest ever attempted, Mr. Rosoff was asked to go to Moscow to direct the preliminary subway plans and to consider undertaking the actual construction.

The Russian commission includes V. I. Meshlauk, a member of the Supreme Economic Council; A. I. Selmon of the State Bank of Moscow; and Michael I. Rogoff, Vice-Mayor of Moscow.

"The first subway unit, about 4 1/2 miles long, would connect Kolanchef Place with the center of Moscow," Mr. Rogoff said. "Kolanchef Place is the junction of six railroads which serve the surrounding districts. At present there is no adequate means of transit between the business and administrative center of Moscow and the suburban districts."

"The need for both improvements arises from the fact that Moscow's population has increased from 1,600,000 to 2,400,000 in the last 10 years."

The program for the water works calls for a 75-mile pipe line which will take water from the Volga or the Oka River, Mr. Rogoff added.

G.A.R. Arranging for Encampment

Commander Reese and Staff
Visit Portland, Me., to
Draft Preliminaries

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Preliminary details for the last national encampment in New England of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will be held here next September, were arranged on Thursday by Commander-in-Chief John Reese of Broken Bow, Neb., and his staff, and representatives of state, civic and military organizations.

At a luncheon in his honor, Commander Reese said: "Maine won the honor of entertaining us against the competition of California, which as every one knows, has an international reputation for entertainment. This was because many of us remembered the splendid time Maine and Portland gave us 44 years ago, when we camped here in tents in 1885."

"Our encampment next fall will

be the last ever to be held in New England by the Grand Army of the Republic."

Accompanying Commander and Mrs. Reese were C. D. R. Stowits, quartermaster-general; George A. Hosely, national chief of staff; Wilfred A. Weatherbee, assistant adjutant-general, department of Massachusetts; and William P. Wright of Chicago, executive committeeman.

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Philosophy Group Honors Mr. Hoover

Praises Him as Member Who
Exemplifies "Happy Combination"
of Knowledge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover had a brief respite from political matters when he received the congratulations of a committee representing the American Philosophical Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, of which he has been a member since 1891.

An engrossed scroll presented to the President-elect bore the following testimonial:

"To scientific knowledge and technical skill, to a devotion to humanitarianism, to a wide experience in public affairs at home and abroad and to this exemplification in your person that happy combination of the natural and moral philosophies which this society has cherished since its founding by Benjamin Franklin."

"We feel assured that the selection of a member of the society, devoted to these two centuries since the day of its founding, will be in the minds of the people of this country a symbol of that intellectual statesmanship so necessary for the right proportion between the ideals for which we live and the material and physical prosperity which, though necessary to every nation, must never become its sole concern."

Mr. Hoover is the ninth member of the society to be elected President. BAPTISTS REAFFIRM PROHIBITION STAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—Reaffirming its support of the Eighteenth Amendment, commending the work of the Anti-Saloon League and appealing to southern Baptists to support the Kellogg peace pact for the outlawry of war, and "repudiating all disposition to prejudice public opinion" against the Negroes "to serve the exigencies of political parties," the Southern Baptist convention, which met here recently, unanimously adopted, without discussion, a report submitted by the social service commission.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Francis Appleton, Paris, France; Mrs. Marguerite D. Caldwell, Melrose, Mass.; Maurice S. Caldwell, Melrose, Mass.

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COLLEGES URGED TO FIND WAY TO RAISE SALARIES

Necessary to Retain Competent
Staffs—Problem
Is Still Vital One

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The problem of providing adequate college teachers' salaries still cries out for solution, although the economic status of the faculty members throughout the United States has slightly improved as a result of the general offensive against pinhead compensation launched in 1920.

Placing this situation squarely before the Association of American Colleges, in session here, Trevor Arnett of New York, in the president's annual address, hinted that solution might lay in interesting, or at least controlling, teachers' gainful pursuits of the campus and further increasing salaries. At any rate, he believed a definite program should be worked out immediately to enable the colleges to retain competent teachers on their staffs.

Mr. Arnett also is president of the General Education Board, which with other Rockefeller interests controls between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000, a sum equivalent to one-half the total endowment of all the colleges and universities in the United States. In the five-year period ending in 1926-27 the average salary paid teachers, from instructors up to professors, had increased 28.8 per cent, to a maximum average of \$2958, the General Education Board survey revealed. Southern States showed the greatest increase, 33.4 per cent, to \$3660 maximum. The percentage of increase in women's colleges of the Nation was 43, compared with 28 in men's and co-educational institutions.

These increases, however, have done scarcely more than offset the increased cost of living. Mr. Arnett stated. This, he explained, was largely responsible for 66.5 per cent of the college and university teachers engaging in outside occupations from which they increased their salaries 28.8 per cent. Individually the outside earnings ranged down from \$10,000 or more per year, the median was \$522. Most teachers reached by the survey reported they would prefer to devote full time to regular college duties, but their eco-

mic status—especially those with families—compelled them to diversify. The extra earnings amount to about 15 per cent of the total faculty salaries and Mr. Arnett asked, "Would not the situation be greatly improved if the institution should add 15 per cent to its payroll to meet the needs of those doing extra work and thus be in a position to control and regulate it?" He then suggested that "in colleges of arts, literature and science the so-called full time plan be the objective sought," and raised the question whether waiving the plan of permanent tenure in return for higher salaries would not be an advantage to the teaching profession.

With Congress Day by Day
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Senate Lands Committee approved a House bill authorizing a change in the name of Lafayette National Park in Maine to Acadia National Park. The measure also would permit the Government to accept jurisdiction over any additions to the park that may be donated in the future.

A bill to provide \$1,185,000 for the inland transportation of mail by steamboat and other power boats was introduced by Fletcher Hale (R.), Representative from New Hampshire.

Army officers who for many years have bought their own uniforms and personal equipment, would be provided with a uniform and equipment allowance of \$120 a year under a bill introduced by Harold G. Hoffman (R.), Representative from New Jersey. The measure proposed that the allowance would be made in the current fiscal year.

The Senate Commerce Committee postponed its report on the nominations of Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Jackson, and Maj. Ernest Graves to be members of the Mississippi River Commission.

The House adopted the conference report on Cooper-Hawes prison labor bill.

An increase of \$25,000,000 in the fund for prohibition enforcement was approved Jan. 11 by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

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NEW YORK DRY REORGANIZE FOR NEW CAMPAIGN

Buffalo, Albany and New
York City to Be Headquarters
for Divisions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY—Reorganization of prohibition enforcement work in New York State, with the organization of a new division centering on Albany, and with two other divisions at New York City and Buffalo, just effected, will mark a new and intensive campaign against liquor operations and smuggling.

Buffalo, hitherto the up-state enforcement headquarters, has been separated as a single division with western New York as its territory. The New York City district is further centralized, comprising only the five counties of the greater city and Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk counties.

Eight counties, formerly in the New York City jurisdiction, are transferred to the new district at Albany, the boundaries of which extend from Westchester County north to the Canadian border and west to Onondaga, Cortland and Broome counties.

Palmer Canfield, former prohibition director for the State of New York, has been assigned to command the Albany division. His plans include the guarding of the many highways crossing the New York-Canadian border, as well as increased activity against smuggling.

A special corps to undertake the anti-smuggling war has been formed.

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FRANCE LOYAL TO GOVERNMENT, SAYS POINCARE

Premier Repulses Attacks in Chamber Debate on Parliamentary Institutions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS—The opening of Parliament and the first debates have occasioned a stirring defense of parliamentary institutions based on democratic government within the frame of the republic. There has been such a direct and heavy campaign, especially during the past weeks, against the parliamentary system that the doyen of the Chamber of Deputies, the president of the Chamber and the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, have all felt called on to protest against these attacks and reaffirm the loyalty of France to the present form of government.

Maurice Sibilie, dean of the Chamber, according to tradition opened the Chamber and took the opportunity in his speech to decry the insults which had lately been heaped on Parliament, implying that it was breaking down.

In Defense of Republic
Such people who predicted the end of the parliamentary régime, he said, were out to destroy and not to build up. If they succeeded, into what frightful adventures might France not be plunged, he questioned, and then he asked for a union of all republicans who were resolved to pursue the road of social progress by means of parliamentary institutions.

Fernand Bouisson, re-elected president of the Chamber, in his address picked up the same note. "Each of us," he said, "must understand that defense of Parliament is the same as defense of the republic. We could smile at an offensive were it directed against individuals, but when it is motivated against our most sacred institutions of government then we must rise against it, for it would strive to undermine the confidence of the nation in them." The republic has served France well during 60 years, he added, and saved it in the hour of peril.

M. Poincaré Indignant
The Mayor of Havre, Leon Meyer, launched out against M. Poincaré, demanding whether he intended to govern with those who supported the Republican and parliamentary régime or with those who opposed it. M. Meyer inferred that the Premier was handling the situation as dictator, and had gathered round him largely adversaries of the Republic. M. Poincaré was indignant. He considers himself the firmest adherent possible of democratic republican government. It was obvious the majority of the chamber shared the Premier's dislike of the imputation, for the

members rose in their seats as a sign of disapproval of the charge against M. Poincaré.
The Premier's reply was: "I have already said from this governmental bench that if ever the Constitution were in danger I myself should be in the front line to defend it." It is hoped here that the comments and debates have cleared the air and that Parliament will be given a fresh impulse to continue unobstructed the work which the country expects of it, for the nation as a whole is fervently devoted to the conception of the republic.

Nanking's Oath for Customs Head Stirs Merchants

British Firms Disturbed Over Drastic Conditions Imposed on Office

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The apprehension felt among English firms trading in the Far East at the method of appointment of F. W. Maze, Inspector general of Chinese maritime customs is increased by the publication of the oath which he had taken on assuming office. According to the Times, Mr. Maze, after bowing thrice before the portrait of Sun Yat-sen and the Chinese Nationalist flag, repeated the following: "I solemnly swear to obey the will of the President and to accept the principles of Kuomintang, to abide by the national laws, perform my duties in a faithful, earnest manner, to be honest, conscientious in the performance of my duties and not to act with selfish motives. Should I break this oath, I shall submit myself to punishment of the severest kind which Kuomintang may impose."

As the Times correspondent points out, no such oath has ever before been required from an office holder. A prominent business man here, interviewed by the Monitor, explained the task of the head of the Chinese customs as being to hold the balance even between the Government and foreign bondholders and merchants. For the first, he had to see the revenue duty collected; for the second, his duty was to safeguard the money advanced to China on security and customs, and for the third, he is to insure that the customs machinery worked smoothly, efficiently and honestly.

The circumstances under which Mr. Maze took office, he declared, "made it inevitable that he would be under heavy pressure, both direct and indirect, to advance the interest of the Government at the expense of the other two."

News from China indicates that the pressure has already begun and it is significant in this connection that Mr. Maze is reported as having declared in the interval of his Chinese first career would be domestic loans secured by customs revenue. Mr. Maze is a nephew of Sir Robert Hart, head of the Chinese maritime customs from 1863 to 1908, who built up the organization from its commencement. Mr. Maze's predecessor, A. H. F. Edwards, was appointed by Peking in 1927. The Nanking Government, while confirming the appointment, refused Mr. Edwards the substantial rank which is now given Mr. Maze.

GERMANS IN KAUNAS GET EQUAL RIGHTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KAUNAS, KOVNO—The new commercial treaty with Germany provides for new arrivals equality of rights with the local inhabitants. Acquisition of immovables is based upon the system of the most-favored-nation, as also the movement of goods. The same system applies to the encouragement of emigration and rules for emigration bureaus. Of great importance is the reciprocal establishment of equality of tariff charges for transport through Königsberg and Klaipeda. Moreover, direct goods communication is introduced between Königsberg and Lithuanian stations. German and Lithuanian internal navigation enjoys equal rights, with the exception of the section of the Niemen above Smalininkai. The most-favored-nation system is here operative for Germany.

Irish Free State Issues New National Currency in Lieu of British



THESE are of the same denomination as the corresponding pieces of British money, except that the unwieldy 5s. piece has disappeared. On the obverse of each coin an Irish harp is depicted, with the words, "Saorstát Eireann" (Irish Free State), and the date. On the reverse the various coins will show: 1/4d. (feorling), a woodcock; 1/2d. (leath phlingin), a pig with its litter; 1d. (phlingin), a hen with its brood; 3d. (leath reul), a hare; 6d. (reul), a wolfhound; 1s. (scilling), a bull; 2s. (doirín), a salmon; and 2s. 6d. (leath choróin), a horse.

Fascist Comment on Malta Evokes British Protest

Island Said to Be Under "Systematic Oppression by a Great Empire"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—In the last few years the Fascist press has followed the internal events in the small island of Malta, a British possession situated right in the center of the Mediterranean Sea, with the keenest interest, and has on various occasions strongly attacked the head of the Maltese Government, Lord Strickland, for his alleged systematic destruction of Italian culture in the island.

In certain respects, Italy regards Malta as a "terra irredenta," that is, an island which for geographical, ethical and cultural reasons "should" belong to her. As a matter of fact, Italian is one of the official languages of the island, as well as the only language used in the Maltese law courts; an attempt made in the local courts over 30 years ago to substitute British for Italian was unsuccessful.

Since the grant of self-government made shortly after the Great War the language question has become of paramount importance in the island, and local politics are mainly based on it. It seems, however, that the supporters of the Italian language in Malta are losing ground, a fact which is causing apprehension in Italy.

The continuous interference of the Fascist press in the domestic affairs of an island which belongs to the British Commonwealth of Nations is now, indeed, taking such proportions that it is arousing protests in the British press. Malta is described as suffering under the "iniquitous rule" of Lord Strickland, who, in the words of Il Tevere, was sent specially to Malta "as an Imperial emissary to spread discord among the islanders, to create an artificial party in defense of Imperial interests and to destroy all that forms Malta's spiritual patrimony, namely, its language and its religion." The same journal speaks of "systematic oppression by a great Empire which has now reached intolerable limits." The National Fascist Institute of

Angola Governor to Foster Amity of Belgian Congo

Capital, Either Portuguese or Foreign, Needed to Develop Colony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LISBON—The fostering of friendship between the Belgian Congo and Portuguese Angola will be one of his chief aims, the new Governor of the latter, Commander Filomeno da Camaro said, when interviewed here on his appointment. He added that he would carry out a similar policy of friendship toward other adjacent colonies. The American colonists, for instance, when first thrown into the interior of America, found themselves facing hostile natural conditions which they overcame with their own hands by sheer perseverance and grit, without the aid of machinery or of communications. It was a struggle with nature and the redskins. Now the colonist goes where he will find plowed and furrowed land, soil where he can sow with the certainty of reaping. This explains the vast current of emigration to North America, Brazil, and Argentina. The first great colonist of An-

Changes Planned in Yugoslavia's Police Service

Other Reforms Contemplated in Program Drawn Up by New Government

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The Daily Vreme announces that the new government has made a declaration setting out the program it intends to follow.

In the first place it will prepare legislation to carry out reforms. All ministers are immediately to begin work in this direction. The administration machinery will be simplified and reorganized in accordance with modern administration.

The number of civil servants will be reduced to those fully qualified to be retained. The greater part of the present municipal service will be undisturbed.

The police service will undergo a reorganization, the personnel being restricted to those capable of preserving the authority of the state and protecting citizens.

Special attention will also be paid to financial and economic reforms.

WOMEN CLERGY FOR TRANSYLVANIAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST—At the recent General Assembly of the Hungarian Protestant churches in Transylvania, one of the most important resolutions passed was that allowing women students of theology the right to act as ministers. They will be granted the same rights as their male colleagues, except that they will not be allowed to administer communion, and should they marry they must resign from their position. This action on the part of the general assembly arises from the fact that the smaller country churches are too poor to support a resident pastor, and many girls have volunteered to do this work for a mere subsistence allowance. Protestantism in Transylvania is centuries old; and from this Province men like Count Bethlen and other Hungarian leaders have their origin.

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Single-Session Parliament Passes 2000 Fascist Bills

Constitution Changed, Prime Minister's Power Defined, Press Curbed, Podestas Erected, Decrees of Executive Given Force of Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The nomination by the Grand Council of Fascism of the 400 deputies and the approval or rejection by the electorate of the whole of the Grand Council's list, will take place on March 23, the tenth anniversary of the formation of the first Fascist group. The King will open in state the twenty-eighth Legislature on Saturday, April 20.

The Parliament now closed will be remembered in Italian history as the Fascist Constitution Assembly. Throughout its single session from May 24, 1924, to Dec. 8, 1928, the Chamber of Deputies held altogether 245 sittings and converted into law over 2000 bills presented by the Government.

375 Seats Out of 535

The twenty-seventh Parliament of Italy was elected under the Acerbo Electoral Law of 1923, which stipulated that the party that obtained at least 25 per cent of the total votes was to get two-thirds of all the seats in Parliament; the remaining seats were to be divided between the opposition parties in proportion to the votes they obtained. As a result of this law, the Fascist Government won 375 seats out of a total of 535.

There was, at first, a fairly strong and very active Opposition in the new Chamber, ranging from the moderate Liberals to the turbulent Communists. There seemed to be, in the first days of the session, a fair chance of collaboration between the Government and the Opposition, but suddenly the country and Parliament were plunged into a crisis of unprecedented magnitude and gravity by the Matteotti crisis.

The Matteotti Crisis

The Matteotti crisis was followed by a lull in parliamentary affairs, and the country was again menaced by civil war between the rival factions. After six months of the most violent press polemics that have ever been recorded in Italy, Signor Mussolini counter-attacked the Aventine

Opposition parties, and on Jan. 3, 1925, in a memorable speech in Parliament declared that he alone assumed the moral, political and historical responsibility of all that had taken place, adding that "force" would solve the crisis within 48 hours. That speech marked the beginning of the iron rule in Italy; the liberties which the Italian people had enjoyed under previous governments were ruthlessly suppressed, special measures were passed stripping Parliament of almost all its powers, and the Duce's dictatorship began to be felt in its full weight. Among the most important measures passed by the twenty-seventh Italian Parliament were those changing the Constitution, the law defining the position and prerogatives of the Prime Minister, the two Fascist electoral bills, the press laws, the bill against secret societies, the bill on the Fascist trades unions, the bill empowering the Executive to issue decrees having the force of law, the bill on the Grand Council, the bill on land reclamation, the Defence of the State Act, the bill abolishing municipal suffrage and erecting the podestas, the educational reform and the bill on the legal stabilization of the lira.

The Fascist Chamber of Deputies has often been blamed for lack of criticism and for the rapid way in which it passed most of the bills without even the semblance of a debate. But Fascist deputies are, indeed, proud of their "silent work" as the nation's representatives.

MEDAL FOR LINDBERGH

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONSTANTINOPLE—Mrs. Evangeline L. Lindbergh, mother of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, at a dinner given in her honor by the American Ambassador, was presented with the Turkish Aviation League medal in brilliants, to take to her distinguished son in the United States. Colonel Lindbergh is the third recipient of the beautiful medal, the only others being Mustapha Kemal and Ismet Pasha.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Kinship of the Road

AFTER all, people are kind. I found myself alone on the road, never anyone who seemed unwilling to point out the route when I asked. Aside from the fact that it is my policy frequently to inquire my way, preferring to stop often and be sure of my bearings rather than later to retrace my way, I also inquire because I enjoy the friendliness of asking help.

Almost everybody likes to be asked to grant this particular favor. Often there is a suspicion of civic courtesy; a stranger within the gates has inquired and he shall be shown how, in this town at least, there is courtesy. Again, it is agreeable to be asked to tell something one knows to someone who does not know it, particularly if one is a small boy. But most of all, I think it is just the pure undiluted milk of human kindness with the cream rising to the top, that makes the busy man or woman stop on his or her busy way and painstakingly describe to another just which is the best road to take. I want to think it is that.

It is reassuring to note the gentility of the man on the curb, when one pulls up and begins: "Will you tell me, please—" He may have been staring blankly at nothing at all, but the question animates him; at once, he becomes alert and important, he looks expectantly in the direction indicated and nine times out of ten he begins at the spot you are occupying to sketch verbally a minute chart of your whole journey. However, if you are experienced in these matters, you have only asked for the next town, knowing that from there you can ask the way to the next and the next and the next and so on. If you have traveled often alone, you have learned to avoid confusion. You will not ask for a place until you are reasonably near to it, thus simplifying the none-too-lucid information given.

Sometimes the man on the curb is supplemented by a crowd and they join forces in your behalf. In quick, terse phrases one begins: "Go to the right a mile and turn left at four corners." Then the other comes in: "Then sharp left," says he. "About a quarter of a mile beyond," adds the first, making graphic gestures, "you will find a road left; don't take that; the road's bad." Then another man takes the floor, or should I say the curb? "Follow the state road," says he. "You can't miss it," they chorus. Full of directions, but with a vague idea of their import, I press the starter, smile my "Thank you" and leave my informers, brothers in a worthy cause.

People often do more than give directions, especially if they think the place is hard to find. On time I stopped at a farmhouse, where the farmer insisted on getting his own car out of the barn and guiding me over five miles of the roughest road I have ever traveled.

Another time a motor policeman, of whom I asked the road to Boothbay Harbor, Maine, went with me for several miles on his motorcycle,

until I could find a certain route marked by blue bands which led me over a difficult trail, straight to the door of my friend. All along the friendly blue bands guided me and my journey was brightened by the generous kindness of my erstwhile guide. I noticed that many people greeted him as if they, too, had reason to be glad.

I value these second-milers, who go willingly the second mile when asked to travel only the question mile of the law of courtesy. I like the way they take upon themselves the duty of doing what it is no one's duty to do. It is warming to the heart to be taken in charge by one of them; they want no thanks, they ask no recognition of their kindness, and often they are off before they can hear a word.

Little boys are flattered at being asked to give directions. They will leave their tasks or their play, come to the side of the car with an interest and a maturity which is striking. You will ask your question and they will begin sometimes at first a group of them in chorus, but finally one makes himself heard above the rest so he proceeds alone. The directions are sometimes both clear and exact, but often they are droll classics.

Not infrequently the right hand is conscious of what the left hand does, for they become confused in their eagerness to be helpful and, if you are not cautious, you will be going to the right when you should go left and that, after all, is an important consideration to the traveler.

Boys like to direct by way of bridges and shops and red barns, when possible, perhaps because minnows run under bridges, and shops are associated with sweets, and red barns mean a good time on a rainy day. At any rate, bridges and red barns are excellent landmarks, and shops, if one knows the names of the proprietors, are definite.

I once asked a sun-browned boy where to find the post office. He said: "Turn to your right, and then to your left, and there is a store called Brown and Smith; if it is still there, it is right beside it." Brown and Smith were still there, and so was the post office.

Sometimes boys volunteer to ride a little way to show me the way, and when this can be worked out to our mutual convenience we have splendid larks. They show me the schools, and other places of special interest in a way peculiar to boys; and, if I question them, they give me a bit of local history, not always correct, I find, but interesting to hear. And who knows but their version may be more nearly right than that of their elders?

Guidposts, though not human, are informing at times, but I always wish there were more of them. Guidposts at every corner are so sociable. I like them to be generous in their information and easily legible by one not going too rapidly. It is appreciated if the number of the route to the nearest village be given, comforting to know the exact number of miles. I think often of the people who put them there. Guidposts are pointing out the direction; they are friendly messages from someone who cannot be always at the crossroads himself.

It is all the same, guidposts or people, the spirit is the same. When the people cannot be there, one finds a guidpost, and lacking a guidpost there are the folks. From every aspect, it is pleasant to ask, please, the way, and to be told, and to know that there is always someone who is interested in seeing that you find your way, someone who will stop his work or play or even his dreaming, and go out of his way to help another who has never seen before and whose only claim upon him is that of a fellow traveler. Perhaps that is because we are all fellow travelers, even if we never go anywhere at all, if we have never been there, and as for the motorcar, covering miles, those who stay at home traveling vicariously. Travelers all. E. G.

White of Selborne

What exactly constitutes the glamour of Selborne is an abiding problem. Many able men have considered the matter and have honestly admitted that they cannot find a solution. Apart from the magic of language, which is the technique, the notice in detail, critics have tried to discover what other attractive forces have made the book perennially popular.

We have a vision of his tranquil patience, his spirit of loving inquiry, of open-eyed wonder of genuine reverence. We respond the more gladly because he is never obtrusive, never lofty or severe; he does not preach or moralize. His companionship is that of an equal. An old-fashioned courtesy breathes through his expressions. He is lovely human, as when he takes delight in watching the villagers sit under the vast oak of the Plestor, while the young people dance and frolic in the twilight hours.

All this may be quite true, yet we know that much of the allurements in Selborne consists in White's astonishingly accurate technique. The beauty and grace of his diction are mainly due to the possession of a glorious gift which he wisely and sedulously cultivated. If I may use such an expression, he "wrote with his ears," as well as with his hands and eyes. Whether consciously or not, good writers must always be doing this, but with White, artless as the result may appear, there is reason to believe that it was partly secured by deliberate training in reading aloud. His ear caught the tones of the words as he wrote, whether those words were Old English, homespun and full of meaning, or classical ones with a more stately conventional interpretation. One of White seems never to have been in a hurry, and never less alone than when alone. He was retiring, perhaps even to shyness, yet he joined heartily in a harmless mirth. His speech is direct and frequently colloquial, and his message so kind and neighborly that, across the gap of seven or eight years, we can shake hands with him. WALTER JOHNSON, F. R. S., in "Gilbert White, Pioneer, Poet, and Stylist."

A Scarf

I have waked in the night to listen
In the greening of the year,
To the silken sound of raindrops
And found it good to hear.

I have caught the fluttered silence
To me like a soft shawl,
And lightly wrapped me in the
comfort
Of hearing thin rain fall.

—HAZEL HALL, in "The Cry of Time."

In My Lodge at Wang-Ch'Uan
After a Long Rain

The woods have stored the rain, and slow comes the smoke
As rice is cooked on faggots and carried to the fields;
Over the quiet marshland flies a white egret,
And mango-birds are singing in the full summer trees.

I have learned to watch in peace the mountain morning-glories,
To eat split dewy sunflower-seeds under a bough of pine,
To yield the place of honour to any booby at all
Why should I frighten sea-gulls even with a thought?

—WITTER BYNNER and KIANG KANG-HU. Quoted in "Poetry of the Orient," edited by EUNICE TIETJENS.

Wind Flowers

Wind of the billiard
Blow, blow, blow
Showers of snowflakes over me,
When they fall on the ground,
When they fall on a tree
They get themselves lost
In the white of the snow,
But when they touch me
O wind, where I stand
They are flowers of frost,
They are stars in my hand.

—MARY BRITTON MILLER, in "Songs of Infancy."

Hope and Love

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT would the world do without hope? As a constructive element in human consciousness, a stimulus to courage and strength! It is well that humanity has symbolized this quality of cheerful expectancy by an anchor; for hope is often a quality of thought which holds one to long-continued, arduous labors, to sacrifices many, and to patient waiting without a murmur. Hope anchors the earth-bound pilgrim to stability when the storms rage and the tempests strain every point in one's moral and physical make-up. Paul connected this element with faith and charity (love), and when it is applied with these virtues, hope is, no small element in Christian character.

One can hardly read "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy" by Sibyl Wilbur without recognizing what a strong force hope was in the experiences of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In narrating her experiences in searching to discover the divine Principle and rules of this Science, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 109), "The search was sweet, calm, and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing." So it is, also, with those who follow this inspired Leader. They early discover that the animus of hope is divine; so that hope is seen, as in connection with faith, to be a gift of the loving Father to His children. As this is seen through Christian Science, those who adopt its teachings and strive to practice them in love for God and for man, find their thinking and experiences made "buoyant with hope."

The unfolding of this element of thought leads into steadfastness, firmness, and gladness of heart; and the hope of salvation and of immortality is found to be deathless when one becomes convinced that his real, spiritual, and indestructible existence is in God. "For," said Paul, "in him we live, and move, and have our being." With a growing conviction of the possibility of achieving a full salvation from sin, sickness, and death, through Christ Jesus and Christian Science, one can joyfully say with Wordsworth:

Five Hours Elephant Riding

In the compound of this isolated place was the F. R.'s elephant waiting, a great dark mass in the morning mist. A straw pad was sketched upon its back and a mahout sat upon his neck. The F. R. asked if I were ready and I replied "I suppose so," but where was the howdah? My acquaintance with Maharaja elephants having caused me to think that the roof of this creature to sit upon was not so bad after you got up. He ordered the mahout to make the elephant kneel which the beast did, of course, by getting down on its stomach with its hind limbs stretched out before and behind.

I surveyed the vast bulk still much higher than I was and wondered how I should ever climb onto it without a ladder. The mahout, however, after the elevation had been accomplished, the first half of my problem, however, was soon quite jauntily executed.

I stepped on His Majesty's huge hind foot, then with my hand which I now noticed was curved upward for my convenience. This brought my head almost on the level of his back. I grabbed the rope around his tail and began to haul myself up, hoping that the untoward would happen to my victim and that he would stay down until I got up. A considerable boost from F. R. expedited my activities and once on top I explored around the roof of this creature to the front of the rattling pad where I could let my feet drop on either side of his neck behind the mahout. There was nothing to hold onto. . . . Then came the great ordeal. A lurch forward and back, a plunge rearward and back, and we were nearly a dozen feet in the air! Our transportation having risen, off we started a long, slow, powerful tread, past a clump of giant bamboo out of the compound of the Forest Bungalow into the jungle.

What a thrill it was! The mahout had his great knife out cutting bamboo and hanging roots and vines that blocked our way. The elephant aided in this with a cleverness truly surprising. When a branch was too large for the mahout, by some mysterious communication he would pass on the job to the elephant. Up would go that great trunk, around the unruly branch it wrapped and something had to give way.

The power of the brute! We passed a group of giant bamboo, many stalks, fully ten inches thick, had fallen. Some were twisted aside with its trunk. Others were trampled upon with a tremendous crackle and noise of breaking wood.

I began to enjoy myself. A confidence born of ignorance made me feel secure, affectionate, towards this powerful creature. Mile after mile we explored in the early morning light.

We came upon a sambur stag. Later, another with a very big head, who allowed us to approach within a few yards of him. So long as he did not get our wind he took us for a chance at a photograph but the light was dim before seven o'clock under the trees. Then a big doe ambled into view and joined her lord. After several minutes they moved off quite unalarmed. It was a rare thing being a part of the forest so that I could participate in this family scene. . . . We saw jungle fowl and butterflies and birds and beautiful flowers like wild hyacinths, snowlike patches of white jasmine. . . . After five hours on the elephant we got back to the Forest Bungalow. —From "Yes, Lady Sahab," by GRACE THOMPSON SETON.

"Whether we be young or old,
Our destiny, our being's heart and home,
Is with infinitude, and only there;
With hope it is, that can never die."

This deathless hope, which has already led thousands above the discords of material sense, is fruitful because it is founded upon God as divine Principle; and what Christian Science unfolds as law, power, grace is demonstrable in healing all manner of sin and sickness, and the discords arising from poverty, lack, failure, and despair. In these experiences of healing in the mental, physical, business, or financial realms, hope is thus transformed into faith, and faith into understanding. Then, when temptations and trials come, the student of Christian Science, having already proved its availability and power, being sure of his anchor and his anchorage, can say with David, the beloved singer of Israel, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted in me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him for the help of his countenance."

Pressing on under such an animus and such a help, the followers of Mrs. Eddy learn more and more of the realities of existence as in and of Spirit, God, not in matter or personal sense. Thus they constantly prove, with gratitude, the truth of her statement on page 298 of Science and Health: "When the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat."

Even as Paul closely associated hope and love, so Christian Science conjoins these two elements of thought and teaches that as the divine Principle, Love, inspires hope in the breast of men, so this Science teaches its students to hope for all good, and to realize the substance of hope through loving God supremely and one's neighbor as oneself. Through loving the neighbor who can be seen, one learns to love more generously, and not to limit his capacity to be affectionate, kindly, and patient. Thus the beauty of hope is revealed and the idolatry of sense disappears. In her poem entitled "Hope" (Poems, p. 45) Mrs. Eddy illumines this subject through beautiful and eloquent symbols. In closing the poem she writes of hope as—

"The harp of the minstrel, the treasure of time;
A rainbow of rapture, o'erarching,
divine,
The God-given mandate that speaks from above—
No place for earth's idols, but hope thou, and love."

Can there be ultimate failure for anyone with such a bow of promise arching his heaven of thought—for one who hopes on, and loves?

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE MONITOR, BOSTON

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The Happiest Business Ever Known

In those days every town along the upper Mississippi had a sawmill like this as surely as it had a schoolhouse, and three sparsely attended churches. From May to October, around these sprawling sheds, the week-day bustle never relaxed, the runways groaned with logs, the drying-yards multiplied their piles of fresh cut and fragrant pine. It was the happiest business ever known, for the logs slipped easily from the immemorial forests of noble white pine to the northward (believed to be inexhaustible) and as for the lumber into which they were made—

It seems to be a fact that the magics of fairy-tales show tame before some of the actualities of commerce. The stupendous industry that now developed went much as Aladdin built the palace. Capital to support the development, man to direct it, other men to do its hard, physical, adventurous, all seemed to spring from undiscoverable sources. The river town and its sawmill appeared where last year were weeds and waste. At first each mill could supply only its own neighborhood, because there was no good way to distribute the lumber it made. Then the railroads pushed over the prairie, touched the Mississippi, crossed it, dug into the vast stretches of fat land, and behold a new and dazzling world revealed; for the railroads carried with them for a thousand miles the joint product of the lumber-jack, the craftsman, and the stout, unsightly sawmill.

All day long the great rafts followed one another, floating with the current of the broad, placid, and beautiful river as the business mounted . . . and scattered wealth and wages all up and down the stream side. Upon it batted these new-sprung towns, while a definite if primitive romance hung upon all its activities; the romance of easy money, adventure, and peril, the finer romance of battling with nature, subduing forests, and going face to face with the wild. Chiefest of its rougher and almost Neanderthal glamour was around two battalions of its industrial army, those queer wild men I have described as fighting out the savage winters in the woods, and the other queer wild men that managed the rafts down the involutions of the Mississippi.

As the logs floated with about half of their bulk submerged, the raft drew maybe a foot and a half. Sometimes a few larger logs or an abnormal condition might give a drift of two feet, but one of eighteen inches was commoner. Looking at the easily flowing river, so deceptive to a landsman's eye, one would say that to find room in it for eighteen inches was no problem to wits of conventional interpretation. One of the logs floated with about half of their bulk submerged, the raft drew maybe a foot and a half. Sometimes a few larger logs or an abnormal condition might give a drift of two feet, but one of eighteen inches was commoner. Looking at the easily flowing river, so deceptive to a landsman's eye, one would say that to find room in it for eighteen inches was no problem to wits of conventional interpretation. One of the logs floated with about half of their bulk submerged, the raft drew maybe a foot and a half. 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Household Arts and Crafts

To Aid in Choosing the New Table Damask

IF THE housewife can buy one nice double damask tablecloth each year for a while, she will soon have a stock of which she may well be proud. Experienced housekeepers, however, do not buy linen whenever they feel like it. They plan to make this purchase during the white goods sales in January because, for several excellent reasons, their funds may be made to go much further then.

The average woman, too, finds it to her advantage to choose well the store and the clerk from whom she buys linen. In these days of clever imitations of linen nappery, it is almost impossible for inexperienced women to select real linen without expert assistance. One woman never buys a tablecloth without the advice of the buyer in that department. She figures that as long as specialists in this line are paid good salaries in the larger department and linen stores, customers should feel no hesitation in asking their advice.

Seeking Advice

One good way in one's home town to be sure of getting the most satisfactory linen is to ask an acquaintance who has a nice supply how she selected hers. Perhaps it will be discovered that she bought all she has from one man who, experience has taught her, certainly knows linen. Or, she may be one of the many women who refuse to buy anything but the brand internationally known to be absolutely reliable. On the other hand, she may be versed in all the little secrets about choosing linen of which the inquirer knows herself to be ignorant, and will give her the benefit of studied information.

The foregoing is not to be interpreted, however, as meaning that a woman should not learn to distinguish for herself between linen and its imitations. It is much more satisfactory to study the thing out for oneself and make a tentative choice before asking the opinion of an expert. Then, if he does not choose the same cloth that the amateur does, he will tell her why. And if, on the other hand, he agrees with the choice made, the purchaser will realize that she has gained information for her own use that will be valuable to her always.

Tests

The sense of touch is an excellent guide in the selection of a linen cloth. Good linen is soft and yielding in the hand, though the fiber of the cloth is tough like leather and elastic; if it is crackly or stiff, it has been sized to give it inferior quality. The best linens have a strong, rounded thread and the cloth feels heavy; when a piece is rubbed between the hands, it retains its satiny smoothness, whereas if either cotton or short linen fibers were employed in its making, the surface soon looks fuzzy when held against the light.

A great many women depend upon the moisture test; if a drop of water is applied to real linen, the spot spreads immediately; if the material is of cotton, it is some time before the moisture is absorbed. This test was all right before the advent of highly mercerized tablecloths, but it cannot be entirely depended upon in these days, for such a cloth wets

through just as quickly as does the pure linen.

An expert gives this as his most reliable test: Remove a thread from the fabric, wet one end, hold it upright, pull it out tight with the fingers, then watch it unwind as it dries. If the thread revolves like the hands of a clock, one may be sure that it is made of cotton; and if there is one cotton thread there are sure to be more. But if the unwinding is in the opposite direction—anti-clockwise—one may be sure that one has a strand of pure linen.

Texture

A beautiful tablecloth, however, does not depend entirely upon the purity of the linen. The threads must be long and so closely woven as to present a satiny surface on both sides of the material. It is for this reason that double damask is to be preferred

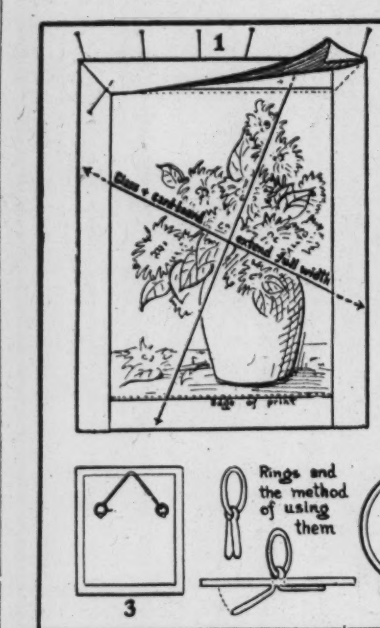


Diagram Showing a Method of Framing Pictures.

About Several Things

WHEN sterilizing jars and glasses, take them from the hot water on the handle of a long wooden spoon.

If small change in the purse makes it difficult to find the car tokens, try keeping the latter on a large safety pin.

If dresses or coats have become wrinkled while packed, hang them near an open window during the night, or in a steam-filled bathroom.

Wash dress shields in warm suds, then rinse them well. Do not wring or squeeze them, but pat them between folds of a bath towel, then place them in the sun until they are dry.

Straw or grass suit cases will last much longer if they are wiped off once in a while with a wet cloth. The covering cracks and breaks because it becomes too dry.

Now and then clean leather bags,

the backs of leather-bound books, and shoes with some kind of pure oil. This takes the place of the natural oil which dries out, and will add years to the leather. Oil will darken "fair" leather, which will become richer in color with each treatment.

If one has not a buffer for polishing finger nails, a powder puff will answer quite well. Use a clean puff with a little bit of polish on it. If the powder clings to the cuticle or the flesh under the nails, remove it with a fine brush.

Many housewives think sliced tomatoes and lettuce will not keep longer than for one meal. Get an air-tight aluminum pail and put in the left-over tomatoes and lettuce and put the pail on ice. They will be as fresh the next day as at first. When the tomatoes and lettuce are perfectly fresh at first, they will keep even longer.

As scraps of soap collect, put them into a tumbler and cover them with water. When the glass is full of soap, press the pieces down and let the water evaporate; then loosen the pieces with a knife and turn them out in a soap dish. This saves a good deal of soap during the year and makes a cake of convenient size that can be used in the bathroom.

It is well to keep on hand a can of furnace cement. When light from the fire can be seen through cracks under the doors and the doors, it means that heat is being wasted, and the coal bill being made unnecessarily large. Chink up all of these places with the cement. A can of furnace cement which can be used if the roof begins to leak and there is no workman at hand to mend it is a valuable thing to keep on hand.

Always keep a box of sawdust in the basement. It is invaluable in the winter when the steps and pavement are covered with ice, and is much cleaner than ashes. Sawdust is also good to use for stopping holes in wood. If a nail is taken out, the hole left can be filled with sawdust mixed with glue and smoothed over, then painted or varnished when dry like the rest of the surface. If a screw will not hold because the grooves in the wood have worn out, fill the hole with sawdust mixed with glue. When it gets perfectly dry, the screw can be put in and will hold as well as ever.

With this a habit of daily living, other objects of beauty appeared, and the loveliness of nature and the enjoyment of friends took on an added meaning and made the hour a day rich in discovery and appreciation, as we shall see next week.

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An Unusual Way to Frame Pictures

THE current magazines contain so many reproductions of lovely color photographs and beautiful paintings that one is always finding a print which needs only framing to become a charming and appropriate decoration for some particular room or wall space. A simple and inexpensive method of doing this is to glue a braid or heavy ribbon binding around the edge of the picture, which has been previously mounted on cardboard and covered with glass. There are many types of braid which serve the purpose. For round or oval frames, military braid is especially good, and may be purchased at any department store in a large variety of widths and colors. It can also be bought already folded for very narrow framing and is easy to apply. Then there are the dull, silver and bronze braids with sometimes a thread of black or color interwoven, which are excellent for some types of pictures. Ribbon is not suitable for curved edges, but is just the thing for oblong and square prints, and can be found in every imaginable tint, width, weight and pattern. Dainty metal and wood frames can be made new looking by a covering of ribbon or braid.

Choosing the Colors

It is well to select a color which predominates in both the picture and the room in which it is to be hung. Plain colors are best unless the picture is a very simple one, when a striped ribbon in two or three shades or a two-toned braid are often good. Black and other neutral colors are always in excellent taste.

Small black-and-white photographs are very effective when framed in narrow black braid and hung in groups of two or three or when adorned with a black tassel and hung alone. Mirrors, large and small, successfully treated in this way and allow unusual freedom in choice of color, for a bedroom, several decorative flower panels bound in a dull rose military braid and some color medallions framed with striped ribbon in tones of blue, lavender and silver, repeated the color notes of the room. Braid-bound pictures of the verdant type, such as garden and forest scenes, are charming, while the silhouettes of old samplers seem to blend more perfectly with fabric frames than with stiff wooden ones.

Materials Required

First decide what width the frame is to be. If 2-inch braid is to be used, only 1 1/4 inches of it will lap over the glass, the other 3/4 inch being folded over the edge and glued to the back of the picture. The glass must be cut large enough to extend beyond the edges of the print the full width of the frame decided upon. For instance, if the print is 9x12 inches and a 1 1/4-inch frame has been chosen, the final dimensions of the glass must be 11 1/4 x 13 1/4 inches. The picture of the print plus twice the width of the frame.

In addition to the glass and enough braid to cover its edge, there will be needed two pieces of cement, one the same size as the glass, some small brass rings for hanging (to be found at any stationery or 10 and 20 cent store), and glue. The best kind is a transparent cement, which becomes invisible when dry, but any strong glue will do.

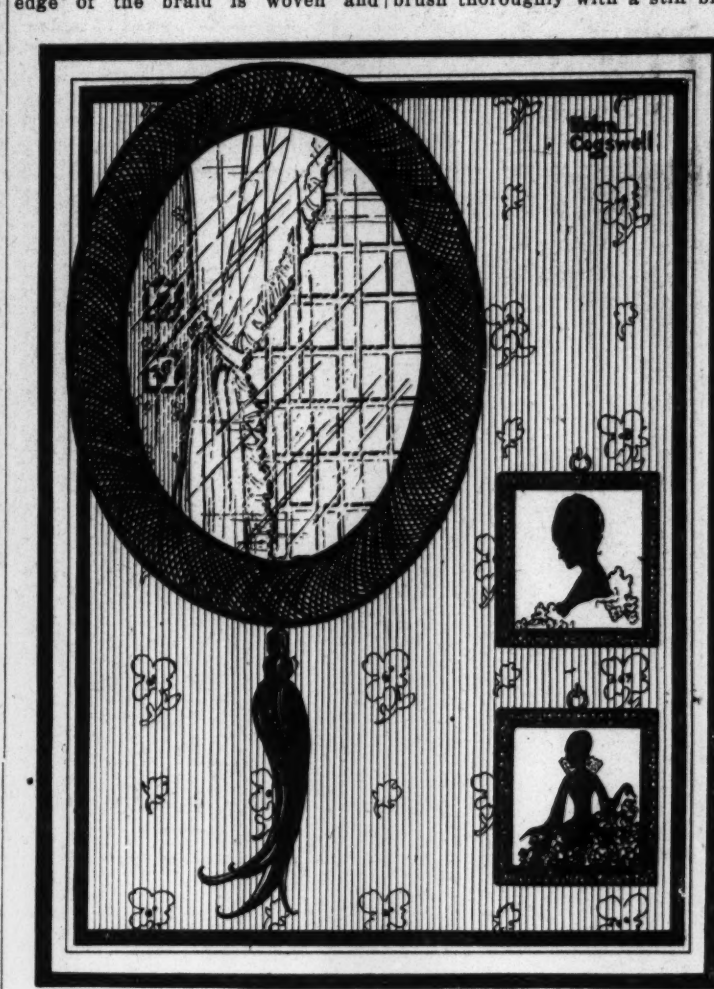
Method of Framing

After gluing the print to the exact center of one of the pieces of cardboard, fasten the rings (two in a large picture and one in a small one, as shown in sketches 3 and 4) in the other piece, or a very small picture may have the ring sewed to the braid at the top after being finished (Fig. 5). Then arrange the mounted print between the clean glass and the cardboard back. Bits of gummed paper will hold it securely together and be hidden when the braid is in place. After cutting the braid in proper lengths, glue the two opposite sides on the glass, taking care to cover the edge of the print in an even line. If too much glue is used, it is likely to soak through the braid and make a spot, so spread it on the glass and let it thicken slightly before applying the braid, which must be held firmly in place until dry. Pins stuck into the edge of the cardboard, as in Fig. 1 and 2, will help do this. Then lap the braid over the back and glue smoothly. When applying the top and bottom pieces, turn in the cor-

ners so they are neatly mitered, as in Fig. 1.

If the picture is an oval one, find the ends of the two threads which form the foundation over which the edge of the braid is woven and

gently pull them until the braid follows the curve of the glass. Glue it in place and join the ends at the exact center of the bottom so that a tassel may be attached if desired. The seams may be either sewed or glued in place. If there is a title, cut it out and paste it on the back of the finished picture. To clean, brush thoroughly with a stiff brush.



Mirror Framed in Military Braid and Two Pictures Done With Ribbon.

A Few More Snappy Sauces

Bordeaux Sauce

Chop enough green tomatoes to make 1 gallon and leave them to drain while other ingredients are being prepared. Chop cabbage to make 2 gallons, then chop 1 dozen peeled white onions and 6 sweet red peppers from which the seeds have been removed. In a small cheesecloth bag tie 1 ounce each of whole allspice and whole cloves. Put all the ingredients into a kettle with 1/2 of a pound of white mustard seed, 1 ounce of celery seed, 1/2 of a pound of sugar, 1/2 of an ounce of turmeric powder, 1 gallon of vinegar and 1/2 of a cupful of salt. Boil together for 15 minutes, or until of the desired consistency and seal hot, if desired, for convenience. It may be stored cold in crocks.

This is a Parisian recipe and makes 12 quarts of the sauce. The housekeeper who has tasted it and learned how well it goes with all kinds of meats, whether hot or cold, will agree that this quantity is none too great unless her family is very small.

Green Tomato Soy

Wash and slice enough firm green tomatoes to make 1 gallon. Add 6 medium-sized onions cut in thin slices, then 2 cupfuls each of vinegar and sugar, 1 tablespoonful each of salt, pepper, ground mustard and celery seed, and 1/2 of a tablespoonful each of ground allspice and cloves. Cook slowly until the vegetables are tender and the sauce is of the desired consistency, and store it in glass jars or in a covered crock.

Uncooked Piquant Relish

Peel and chop 1 peck of half-ripe tomatoes and leave to drain off surplus juice while preparing other in-

gredients. Remove seeds from 3 each of sweet and half-sharp peppers, and chop them with 6 onions and enough celery to make 1 pint. Add 2 quarts of vinegar, 1 cupful of salt, 2 cupfuls of light brown sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of mustard seed and 1/2 of a teaspoonful each of allspice, cinnamon and nutmeg. Stir in the tomatoes. Leave to stand in jars for at least 6 weeks to blend before using.

Mint piquant sauce may be made from this foundation by chopping mint fine and adding to it enough of the piquant sauce to suit the taste, and possibly a little vinegar. This goes especially well with roast lamb, or mutton.

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The Correct Service of Sweets and Desserts

AN IMPORTANT rule of etiquette, in connection with the serving of the dessert course, is contained in the actual word—dessert. When one stops to think of the derivation of this word, it is clear that its literal meaning is to uns-serve, or clear the table. When properly cleared for dessert, there should be nothing left on the cloth but the decorations which may include fruit, nuts, bonbons and the like, incidental to the close of the meal. All silver both used and unused, should be removed and the cloth freed from crumbs. This is best done with a folded napkin manipulated with the same motion as a brush. A patie here just below the level of the table receives the crumbs thus brushed off.

During the process of clearing the table for dessert or between courses, etiquette demands that those sitting at the table should appear absolutely unconcerned as to the procedure and in no way attempt to aid the service by moving dishes or collecting small articles of tableware or silver. At the close of the meal, one should leave the dishes of the last course exactly as used. The habit of pushing back the plate, when finished, and "licking" from the tablecloth with hand or napkin imaginary or even real crumbs, is the height of bad table manners. As these unnecessary motions are often unconscious, one cannot be too careful to guard against them even at informal meals.

The "Sweet Course" Differentiated

In considering the subject of the service of dessert it should be borne in mind that what constitutes the dessert course varies in different countries. A so-called "sweet course" is often understood to be quite distinct from the "dessert," the former consisting of pudding, ice cream, jelly and similar made dishes while the latter, or "dessert," refers to the course that follows the "sweet" and may include fresh, dried or preserved fruits, nuts, bonbons and other accessories. This will explain why, on a foreign menu, the heading "Dessert" appears rather than before, a listed assortment of sweet dishes. Dates, raisins, figs, stuffed prunes and candied fruits, as well as the usual fresh table fruits, are suitably served after a sweet course.

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EDUCATIONAL

Adults Achieve Piano Playing
More Readily Than the Young

The following is Miss Margaret Anderton's own comment upon her work of teaching adults to play the piano through a popular form of class instruction at the Boston Public Library. This work is, of course, side play to Miss Anderton, who is primarily a concert artist and private teacher in New York and other large cities.

By MARGARET ANDERTON

IS IT too late to start studying music after one is 50 or 60? Is it too late to take up again personally the making of music upon an instrument after a lapse of some 20 years? Is it true that the best time to learn to play is while you are a child?

Can you really teach an old dog new tricks? Can I actually accomplish satisfying results in piano playing so late in life as this? How quickly can an adult learn, or achieve?

These last two queries came from a young girl of 18 (how late in life seemeth 18 at times) and from a young man in his early thirties. The "old dog" query, from a man closely nearing 80. These, and similar questions usually come to me after I have played a concert somewhere. They have come with such insistent frequency during recent years, and they all have implied so hungry a need for self-expression, so wistful a longing to overcome mistakes of childhood, or the obstacles of limited opportunities, that the attempts which have resulted in failure, that it has seemed to me here was a most interesting music problem which needed solving, and in a happy way.

All Like to Do Things
Much as we all enjoy listening to music, in the last analysis all active-minded, vigorous, enterprising people like to do things with their own hands. The longing to make music upon an instrument, individually, was here. The need for self-expression, the attempt to make music, the attempt which have resulted in failure, that it has seemed to me here was a most interesting music problem which needed solving, and in a happy way.

Still came the questions "Am I too old to learn music?" And the answer is, "No, no, never." Not if music is the thing the adult wants. Music is a great rejuvenator, one of the greatest recreational forces we have. Perhaps there are some who will think this is undue optimism, but there are facts—many facts—to back up the assertion that there is every hopeful possibility of a man, as well as a woman, reaching a very definite achievement and one of happy satisfaction, something tangible, from just about a half-hour a day of steadily hopeful, steadily persistent work upon a music instrument, and in about six months' time, or less, and neither 18, 60, or 80 years of life need prevent it. If you set about it and do it a certain way. No truth is greater than that a need creates a means, and the creative power of wanting is a large factor in the success of the adult at music.

How the Idea Started
But while it seemed as if some way should be devised whereby grown-ups could gain a certain working knowledge in handling a piano, and thus in a measure taste the sweets we professionals revel in, of making music for oneself freely, joyously, and with delight, the how to do it, and how it could best be most swiftly and surely accomplished, did not come all at once. I thought and thought for a long time. And then it came to me like a flash one night as I sat under the stars listening to the greatness of the utter simplicity of a tune of Beethoven, and as I walked back from that noble concert, I came upon a mammoth excavation, where a steam shovel, an electric drill and some dynamite, plus some wisely directed knowledge were laying a foundation with swiftness and surety, solid enough to make safe one of our big twentieth century steel structures of rapid growth.

Here lay my answer. Simplicity, dynamic directness to the heights of beauty. And so was worked out the short intensive course in piano playing for adults, which is still going forward at the Boston Library under the University Extension of Massachusetts; and where an adult who had never previously had any piano lesson, save at the spring class of eight weeks, came up to the beautiful Steinway on our platform, and played an extract from a Beethoven symphony, which was the original and not a simplified version. The way has had to be thought out, and

tested out, and worked out, and planned out in a sure way, for it had to be a short-cut way. The stereotyped method would not get there swiftly enough. Ordinary ways of piano teaching are absolutely unsuited to adult students, be they in a mammoth class, or studying privately.

I found the beaten track could not be followed. We have found it necessary to spring over a few music fences, to leap across deep ditches. The eagerness of the adult to achieve, their advanced intellectual state, the broader grasp of hands and resources for technique, their quick comprehension of rapid intensive explanations, all cause immediate playing results to be obtained in a short time.

The indubitable fact has been therefore proved, in piano study the adult conquers the work more completely, more eagerly, and infinitely more joyously than does the young person, and does it more comprehensively in the way of results of a staying character. The proper light has to be leveled to the most direct music path, whereby the much-desired goal may be attained.

The light must be held very steadily, that it must be of electric searchlight clarity, swiftly guiding away from dark corners. That the foundation must be laid, not by the hand-pick and shovel plan, but by a modern steam-digger plan. All these things are phenomena of rapid conclusion in laying out any result-getting swift plan of piano work for an adult beginner, or one who has not at lifetime to devote to perfect the control of a music instrument, which

Schools and Colleges Included
in the Tour of Jitney Players

TO BRING to student groups in schools, colleges, and universities the best drama library affords is the one reason why Bushnell Cheney, originator of the Jitney Players, has reorganized his company as a permanent institution and fares forth over the broad highway. Demand for winter performances, after six successful summer seasons, has been so widespread and continued that it has resulted in the starting of this professional art theater group on a tour which has been going on since last fall, and which will answer calls as far west as Ohio and as far south as Virginia.

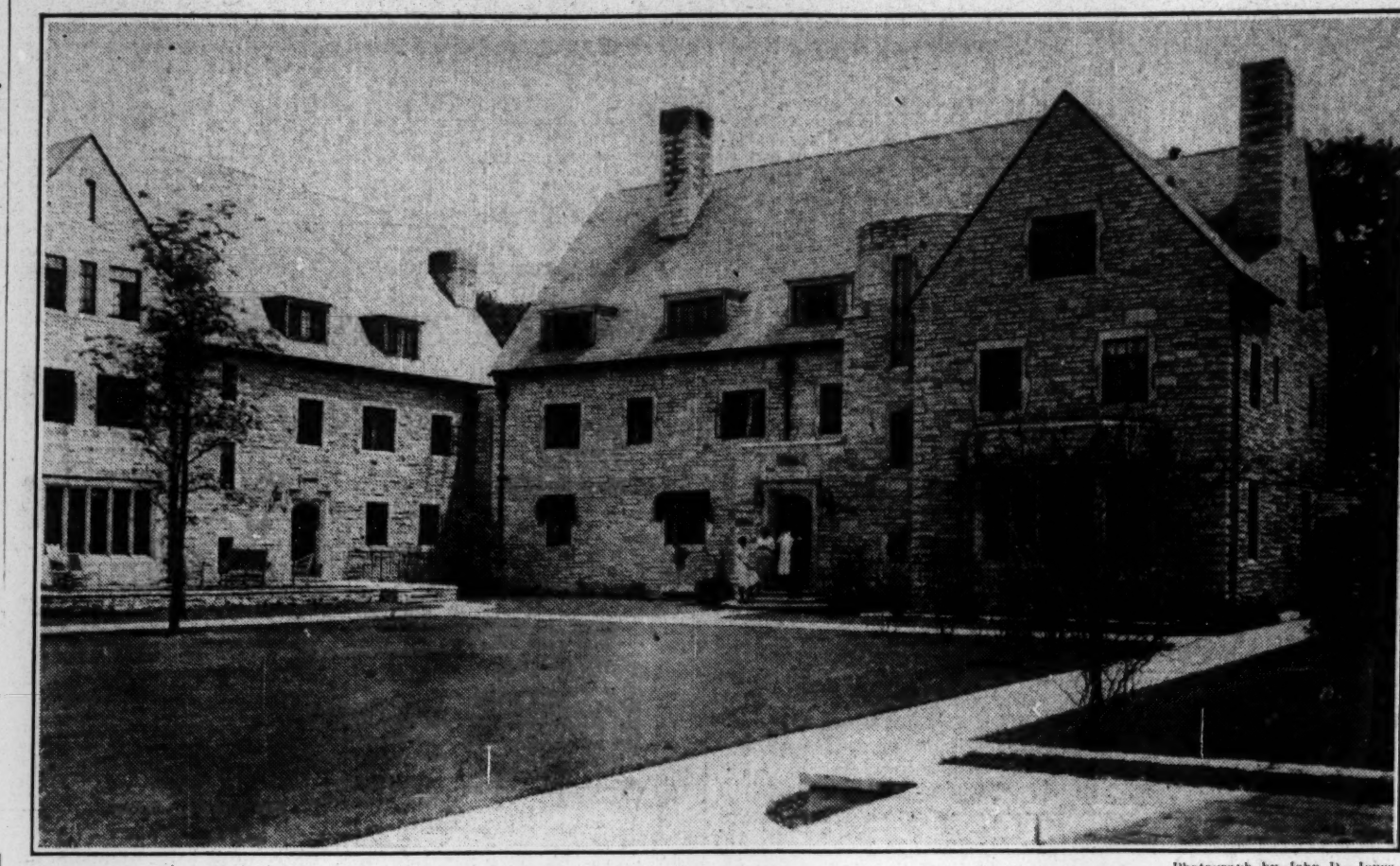
In the past their performances, 23 plays being included in the list, have been given in the open, on the famous auto-truck stage, with their audiences seated out under the stars. The idea of the Jitney Players was a college day dream of Bushnell Cheney and permanence which this winter company suggests means fulfillment.

"Come and see our auditorium. Show our students what constitutes a finished performance in scenery, costume and action and let us give you our dramatic club to help you out on the promotion," so speak the headmasters of private schools, or the normal school official, or the college authority. Civic and church organizations are none the less interested.

Sheridan's "A Trip to Scarborough" and "The Dragon" by Lady Gregory are the two delightful plays which Mr. Cheney's company are presenting this winter season. "A Trip to Scarborough" in three acts and 12 scenes is of sparkling wit and satire and riotous humor. The Jitney Player performance of this eighteenth century play will be its first production in America in a century and a half. They have arranged to present the Sheridan comedy exactly as it was given at its first performance in London in 1777.

"The Dragon" was first produced at the Abbey Theater, Dublin, in 1909 and is still one of the most popular plays given in many of the leading theaters in Ireland. It was produced in New York in 1926. The costumes are those used by the New York Company. David Elliott, director of the Jitney Player productions, played the role of the Prince of the Marshes. The automobile equipment of the Jitney Players enables them to take these plays to any locality, big or little, and to play the role of the Prince of the Marshes. The automobile equipment of the Jitney Players enables them to take these plays to any locality, big or little, and to play the role of the Prince of the Marshes.

Schools, parent-teachers' associations and teachers' clubs with plans too far formulated to include Jitney Players this winter are already ask-



One a Sorority, the Other a Non-sorority House, at Northwestern, and From the Picture You Cannot Tell Which is Which.

The Merits of Having Sorority
and Fraternity Houses on Campus

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago, Ill.

TO FOSTER a democratic feeling on the campus, Northwestern University has worked out a successful plan of housing fraternity and nonfraternity students side by side. In a neighborhood group of buildings at the north end of the campus, the Greek and "barb" men are closely associated, while the girls—both sorority and non-sorority—have recently moved into their new quadrangle of buildings at the southwest corner of the campus.

Walter Dill Scott, president of the university, talked freely of the plan which he said had been looked upon with suspicion in the beginning, but which now gained the approval of all. "We draw no lines between rich and poor," he said, "but try to house as many as possible of our students right on the campus, allowing no conspicuous display of wealth or undue consumption. Students waiting on tables and working their way through the university live side by side with those owning high-powered cars."

Fifteen years ago the plan was conceived of starting a building program on the campus where we could house both fraternity and nonfraternity men. We then did not allow fraternities to own houses off the campus, and no one could live off the campus without our permission. When a fraternity was ready to build, we did the building. This was at first looked upon with suspicion and only four fraternities ventured to co-operate with us. Gradually other participants and now, I believe, everyone thoroughly approves of the plan.

Competition between fraternities in trying to outdo each other in sumptuous display of domicile is eliminated at Northwestern. "The houses are of practically the same value, and yet no two houses are exactly alike," President Scott continued. "The fraternity may confer with the university architect and help in the drawing up of the plans."

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to the satisfaction of both. Individuality is allowed in that the committee from the fraternity may work out details with architect. Some have preferred single rooms, others double. In some buildings the men have chosen instead of bedrooms, study rooms, using the entire top floor for one big dormitory with double decker beds.

"When a fraternity applies for a house and has enough money—about one-fourth the actual cost of construction—to show their good intentions, we proceed to draw up plans. When building begins, the fraternity pays a stipulated amount each year to the university, which amount corresponds to rent. When the entire amount is paid off by the fraternity, the house is then owned by the university."

"That last statement sounds a little crooked, doesn't it? But after 15 years no one doubts the plan, and the fraternity men talk of owning their own houses just as we talk of the sun rising in the east. It really does not rise in the east, but for all practical purposes we speak of it in those terms. In the same way, the fraternity talks of owning its house, while all the time the university actually owns it and controls it. When all the payments are made we shall charge \$1 a year—a sum which we shall probably never collect."

"You see, we must control the situation. Then, if a fraternity on the campus misbehaves, we can turn them out, or if a fraternity should disband, they could not sell, but we can sell the selling—probably to another fraternity—and pay the original fraternity the value received."

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Mrs. Grace L. McMillan, 1315 Wilmet Road, Portland, Oregon:
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Giving the Child a Free Period
That He May Learn to Use It Well

THE teacher, as well as the parent, has begun to appreciate the free period for the children. In the home, it may mean an hour or a half hour that is distinctly the child's own, when he can dream, think, listen to music, make things with his hammer, or read his book, quite free and uninterrupted. We believe that the child is entitled to this freedom from interruption as well as is the adult.

How many times, the parent, or the brother or sister, not realizing what they are doing, are liable to break in and interrupt the child's work or play?

As soon as John comes in from school, his books must be put away, his clothes changed, his face and hands washed. He settles down to read a moment, when there is an errand, the books that must be read. Now John thinks he'll have a minute to himself to work on his airplane. He just begins to saw the first board, when his mother has found she needs some lettuce for supper. By the time John has got the lettuce, it is time to wash for supper.

Adults gain their free time through good planning or through routine. They know that free time or play will come if they plan their various activities well and have a sort of daily schedule. The child's life should be operated on this same basis of routine. Now a bit of work well done; now exercise in the open air; now a quiet reading time all to himself, and now a period of helping his mother. The child soon learns the importance of each type of activity and appreciates all the more his free time because of the work he has accomplished.

The same idea has been worked out in the schoolroom. It was really to learn a little more about the interests and purposes of the children that certain schools have given to the children free periods. Schools

are more and more equipping their rooms with work benches, lumber, saws, hammers and planes; with water color paints, cardboard, stick-printing sets, needles, cloth, thread and clay.

The records kept by the teachers show what each child does each day and give us an idea of the real worth and growth that comes to the child from this free period. They also show that children not only work at individual projects during their free time, but are able to co-operate and work beautifully together.

The following is a list of activities the writer recently saw being done by a group of second-grade children during one period—working on a toolbox; making apples from clay; cutting paper for the mast of a boat; looking at books and magazines; making horse reins; painting pictures at an easel; making puzzles; reading to one another; drawing and writing on the blackboard; knitting a doll's scarf; hemming a sheet for a doll's crib; making a loom.

The outcome of such a period is growth for the child through doing and thinking. It establishes within him a certain independence, initiative and resourcefulness that will serve him throughout his lifetime.

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People who should write
for publication but don't

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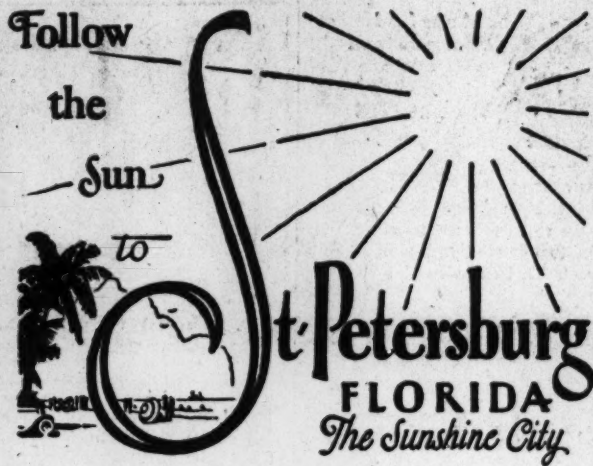
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THESE two delightful hotels afford every comfort at most reasonable rates. Location is ideal—just 5 minutes' walk to the loop. Near all transportation. Both hotels have dining rooms, barber shops, beauty parlors and other service features. The St. Clair rates are \$2.00 and up, single; \$4.50 and up, double. Rates of the Eastgate are \$2.50 and up, single; \$4.00 and up, double. Write, call or phone James A. Hart, Managing Director, Superior 4660, for information.

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Moderately priced, conveniently located, modern hotel. Ten minutes walk to Loop Center. Rooms \$2.00 to \$3.50 with bath. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS

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10 minutes' walk to Business District. 200 rooms, plenty of shower baths. American or European Plan. Rates by the day, week or month. JOHN OLIN HUNTINGTON, Manager.

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The BEN MILAN
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250 baths
In HOUSTON
The SAM HOUSTON
200 rooms
200 baths
In BEAUMONT
The LA SALLE
250 rooms
250 baths
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"A ROBERT MEYER HOTEL"
300 rooms, 300 baths. Rates, \$2.00 per day and up. Garage in direct connection. A. B. MOODY, Resident Manager

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LOUISVILLE, KY.
700 Rooms 700 Baths
NEW—MODERN—COMPLETE
Rates \$5.00 up.

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COMFORTABLE HARMONIOUS
Place for the TRANSIENT PERMANENT
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Close to business district, yet sufficiently removed to insure quiet. Excellent dining room. Rooms and suites with or without bath at moderate rates.
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High-class, moderately priced, quiet, close-in district. Beautiful Dining Room, Home Cooking, Catering to Tourists. Special attention given ladies traveling alone.

BULLISH TONE CHARACTERIZES STOCK MARKET

General Price Tendency, Toward Higher Levels— Close Irregular

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Heavy buying of the steel shares, based on reports of unusually favorable trade conditions, featured the irregularly higher price movement in today's stock market.

Although operators for the advance retained control of the general price movement, some liquidation developed in the food and motor shares, several of which fell back to nearly 7 points around midday.

Tending was fairly heavy in volume, but the ticker kept well abreast of the market.

Retention of the 6 per cent call money renewal, despite the disappointing small decrease in brokers' loans helped to maintain bullish enthusiasm.

The Chicago Federal Reserve Bank followed the action of the New York institution in making no change in its 5 per cent rediscount rate.

Except for an advance in sugar prices, a sharp rise in rubber futures and the first decline in the price of wheat since 1923, the day's trade was rather colorless in character.

The announcement of a new public utility holding company by J. P. Morgan & Company interests revived speculation for a time, but the power and light stocks, Commonwealth Power and American Water Works, quickly advanced 4 1/2 points, the former to new highs.

Several others moved up a point or two.

The brisk demand for U. S. Steel common, which advanced more than 4 points to 15 1/2, was influenced in part by unconfirmed rumors that the corporation might distribute part of the \$2,000,000 recently received from Federal tax refunds as an extra dividend. Bethlehem was heavily bought in anticipation that dividends would be resumed on the common stock at the annual rate of \$4 or \$5 at the directors' meeting late this month.

Vanadium ran up more than 4 points. Lead, which advanced 4 points, leading producers are expected to make an excellent comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1927.

New bond offerings this week were less than \$10,000,000, or about half the total of the preceding week, and more than \$10,000,000 below the total of the corresponding week of 1928.

This explains, in part, why a large part of the January reinvestment demand has found its way into the stock market.

Some of the sharpest gains of the day were recorded by such issues as Allied Chemical, International Telephone and Telegraph, Western Union, Refining, Standard Milling, Stewart Warner, Radio, Air Reduction, U. S. Rubber, Warren Bros., Warner Bros. Pictures, all of which sold at 7 1/2 points higher.

National Biscuit dropped more than 6 points, National Tea, 5, and Chrysler, 4. Arrow, American Petroleum, Pont and Union Pacific fell back 2 points or more.

Week-end profit-taking assumed rather large proportions in the afternoon, with U. S. Steel and several other leaders dropping back a couple of points.

High figures. The motors, especially General Motors, showed increased heaviness. In the meantime, a handful of stocks reflected continued liquidation, resulting in advances of 4 to 6 points in Pere Marquette, Ludlum Steel, Columbia Gas & Electric, American Steel Foundries, and Bechtel Packing. Commonwealth Power rose 10 points to 12 1/2.

The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 4,500,000.

Call money rose to 7 per cent in the late trading.

Bonds worked irregularly higher in light early trading today on buying for both investment and speculative accounts. Time money showed an easier tone.

DIVIDENDS

National Dairy Products Co. declared regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on common and \$1.25 on A and B preferred, all payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Sholly Oil Co. declared regular quarterly dividends of 10 cents, payable March 15 to stockholders of record Feb. 15.

Metrolite Inc. declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

California Petroleum Corp. declared regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on common and \$1.25 on A and B preferred, all payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Chrysler Corporation declared regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on common and \$1.25 on A and B preferred, all payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

The Campe Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1.62 1/2 on common and \$2.50 on convertible preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Standard Investing Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on common and \$1.25 on A and B preferred, all payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Full River Glass Works Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on common and \$1.25 on A and B preferred, all payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Chrysler Corporation declared regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on common and \$1.25 on A and B preferred, all payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations 3 p.m. (Not Closing))

Stocks	High	Low	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Jan. 7	Jan. 6	Jan. 5	Jan. 4	Jan. 3	Jan. 2	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Dec. 30	Dec. 29	Dec. 28	Dec. 27	Dec. 26	Dec. 25	Dec. 24	Dec. 23	Dec. 22	Dec. 21	Dec. 20	Dec. 19	Dec. 18	Dec. 17	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 14	Dec. 13	Dec. 12	Dec. 11	Dec. 10	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Dec. 7	Dec. 6	Dec. 5	Dec. 4	Dec. 3	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Nov. 26	Nov. 25	Nov. 24	Nov. 23	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Nov. 20	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Nov. 6	Nov. 5	Nov. 4	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Nov. 1	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 28	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Sept. 23	Sept. 22	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Sept. 15	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Sept. 3	Sept. 2	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Aug. 30	Aug. 29	Aug. 28	Aug. 27	Aug. 26	Aug. 25	Aug. 24	Aug. 23	Aug. 22	Aug. 21	Aug. 20	Aug. 19	Aug. 18	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Aug. 15	Aug. 14	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	Aug. 9	Aug. 8	Aug. 7	Aug. 6	Aug. 5	Aug. 4	Aug. 3	Aug. 2	Aug. 1	July 31	July 30	July 29	July 28	July 27	July 26	July 25	July 24	July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 18	July 17	July 16	July 15	July 14	July 13	July 12	July 11	July 10	July 9	July 8	July 7	July 6	July 5	July 4	July 3	July 2	July 1	June 30	June 29	June 28	June 27	June 26	June 25	June 24	June 23	June 22	June 21	June 20	June 19	June 18	June 17	June 16	June 15	June 14	June 13	June 12	June 11	June 10	June 9	June 8	June 7	June 6	June 5	June 4	June 3	June 2	June 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	April 30	April 29	April 28	April 27	April 26	April 25	April 24	April 23	April 22	April 21	April 20	April 19	April 18	April 17	April 16	April 15	April 14	April 13	April 12	April 11	April 10	April 9	April 8	April 7	April 6	April 5	April 4	April 3	April 2	April 1	March 31	March 30	March 29	March 28	March 27	March 26	March 25	March 24	March 23	March 22	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 17	March 16	March 15	March 14	March 13	March 12	March 11	March 10	March 9	March 8	March 7	March 6	March 5	March 4	March 3	March 2	March 1	February 28	February 27	February 26	February 25	February 24	February 23	February 22	February 21	February 20	February 19	February 18	February 17	February 16	February 15	February 14	February 13	February 12	February 11	February 10	February 9	February 8	February 7	February 6	February 5	February 4	February 3	February 2	February 1	January 31	January 30	January 29	January 28	January 27	January 26	January 25	January 24	January 23	January 22	January 21	January 20	January 19	January 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22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 18	July 17	July 16	July 15	July 14	July 13	July 12	July 11	July 10	July 9	July 8	July 7	July 6	July 5	July 4	July 3	July 2	July 1	June 30	June 29	June 28	June 27	June 26	June 25	June 24	June 23	June 22	June 21	June 20	June 19	June 18	June 17	June 16	June 15	June 14	June 13	June 12	June 11	June 10	June 9	June 8	June 7	June 6	June 5	June 4	June 3	June 2	June 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	April 30	April 29	April 28	April 27	April 26	April 25	April 24	April 23	April 22	April 21	April 20	April 19	April 18	April 17	April 16	April 15	April 14	April 13	April 12	April 11	April 10	April 9	April 8	April 7	April 6	April 5	April 4	April 3	April 2	April 1	March 31	March 30	March 29	March 28	March 27	March 26	March 25	March 24	March 23	March 22	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 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15	August 14	August 13	August 12	August 11	August 10	August 9	August 8	August 7	August 6	August 5	August 4	August 3	August 2	August 1	July 31	July 30	July 29	July 28	July 27	July 26	July 25	July 24	July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 18	July 17	July 16	July 15	July 14	July 13	July 12	July 11	July 10	July 9	July 8	July 7	July 6	July 5	July 4	July 3	July 2	July 1	June 30	June 29	June 28	June 27	June 26	June 25	June 24	June 23	June 22	June 21	June 20	June 19	June 18	June 17	June 16	June 15	June 14	June 13	June 12	June 11	June 10	June 9	June 8	June 7	June 6	June 5	June 4	June 3	June 2	June 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	April 30	April 29	April 28	April 27	April 26	April 25	April 24	April 23	April 22	April 21	April 20	April 19	April 18	April 17	April 16	April 15	April 14	April 13	April 12	April 11	April 10	April 9	April 8	April 7	April 6	April 5	April 4	April 3	April 2	April 1	March 31	March 30	March 29	March 28	March 27	March 26	March 25	March 24	March 23	March 22	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 17	March 16	March 15	March 14	March 13	March 12	
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Intercollegiate Club Professional Athletic News of the World

RANGERS DEFEAT SENATORS, 9 TO 3

Season's High Score—Boston, Americans and Detroit Also Win Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE UNITED STATES DIVISION

	W.	T.	L.	For	Against	Pts.
N. Y. Rangers	6	4	27	23	21	12
Toronto	5	4	23	22	25	10
Boston	5	3	22	25	25	10
Pittsburgh	4	5	11	21	25	8
Chicago	4	5	11	21	25	8

	W.	T.	L.	For	Against	Pts.
N. Y. Americans	6	4	27	23	21	12
Toronto	5	4	23	22	25	10
Boston	5	3	22	25	25	10
Pittsburgh	4	5	11	21	25	8
Chicago	4	5	11	21	25	8

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RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 4, Canadiens 2	Chicago 4, Americans 2
Rangers 9, Senators 3	Pittsburgh 4, Bruins 2
Toronto 5, Bruins 2	Montreal 1, Chicago 1 (overtime)
Americans 2, Toronto 0	

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The New York Rangers have a fine exhibition of combination on the attack and close back checking on the defense and as a result of the almost perfect combination of the two defeated the Senators 9 to 3 here on Thursday night. The score, 12 goals in all, set a record for the National Hockey League this season in the history of the league. The game was also a new mark for the 1928-29 campaign. The goals could not be scored by the Rangers alone, but by the Senators and the Rangers. The Rangers scored two goals before the Senators scored their first goal. The Senators scored their first goal in the first period. The Rangers scored their first goal in the second period. The Senators scored their second goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their second goal in the third period. The Senators scored their third goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their third goal in the third period. The Senators scored their fourth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their fourth goal in the third period. The Senators scored their fifth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their fifth goal in the third period. The Senators scored their sixth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their sixth goal in the third period. The Senators scored their seventh goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their seventh goal in the third period. The Senators scored their eighth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their eighth goal in the third period. The Senators scored their ninth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their ninth goal in the third period. The Senators scored their tenth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their tenth goal in the third period. The Senators scored their eleventh goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their eleventh goal in the third period. The Senators scored their twelfth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their twelfth goal in the third period.

Every member of the Rangers carried with the exception of goalie Roach. The Senators scored their first goal in the first period. The Rangers scored their first goal in the second period. The Senators scored their second goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their second goal in the third period. The Senators scored their third goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their third goal in the third period. The Senators scored their fourth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their fourth goal in the third period. The Senators scored their fifth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their fifth goal in the third period. The Senators scored their sixth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their sixth goal in the third period. The Senators scored their seventh goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their seventh goal in the third period. The Senators scored their eighth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their eighth goal in the third period. The Senators scored their ninth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their ninth goal in the third period. The Senators scored their tenth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their tenth goal in the third period. The Senators scored their eleventh goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their eleventh goal in the third period. The Senators scored their twelfth goal in the third period. The Rangers scored their twelfth goal in the third period.

The Rangers opened the scoring but the locals tied soon afterward, but at the end of the first period the visitors were leading 3 to 1 and they scored the only goal of the second period. Seven goals were scored in the last 20 minutes, the Rangers scoring two before the locals added their second. The game ended in a 9 to 3 final score. While the locals were well beaten, the high scoring was a welcome change from the low scoring games and one that has prevailed here this season. The summary:

RANGERS	W.	T.	L.	For	Against	Pts.
F. C. Keating, I. W. Finnigan, G. D. F. Boucher, Murdoch, C.	6	4	27	23	21	12

SENATORS	W.	T.	L.	For	Against	Pts.
C. Smith, Elliott, Grover, Bourque, Oatman, J. D. J. Shields, A. Lane, R. D. G. G. Connell, R. C. F. C. Keating, I. W. Finnigan, G. D. F. Boucher, Murdoch, C.	5	4	23	22	25	10

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C. Smith, Elliott, Grover, Bourque, Oatman, J. D. J. Shields, A. Lane, R. D. G. G. Connell, R. C. F. C. Keating, I. W. Finnigan, G. D. F. Boucher, Murdoch, C.	5	4	23	22	25	10

BRUNNS HOPE TO CAPTURE TITLE

California at Los Angeles Has Strong Five to Enter in Conference Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 20.—From present indications the newest member of the Pacific Coast Conference, the University of California at Los Angeles, will enter its second basketball season as one of the favorites to win the championship. It was just a single point that kept the Bruins from winning southern division honors last year. That their team was one of the finest on the Pacific coast was illustrated by the fact that it defeated the squad that eventually won the Conference title, the University of Southern California, two games to one.

California's one loss by graduation, J. B. Ketchum '28, who captained the Bruins last winter, left the team in a huddle. His sportsmanship, leadership, and ability to score point after point from positions near the basket, made him a player who was greatly missed.

This year the Bruins captain is S. S. Balter '29. Balter is a stocky, powerful player who is a fine shooter. He is exceptionally fast and his elusive style of running makes him a player who is hard to guard. He should be the outstanding man on the team.

Capable First-String Forwards
The two first-string forwards are L. A. Wilds '28 and Richard Lintin '29. Wilds is a powerful player who is a regular on the varsity. He is steady, a good floor man, and capable of completing a large percentage of his shot attempts on offense. Lintin played brilliantly on the freshman team last year, and has so far this season established himself as one of the starting five. He is left-handed, and consequently, both his dribbling and passing are puzzling to opponents.

W. E. Woodford '29 and M. M. Young '29 are centers. Neither can be considered better than the other, so Coach P. J. Ward, who is in charge of the team, has kept them both in the lineup throughout the practice schedule. Woodford is the taller and perhaps more powerful of the two. Young guards his man closely and has a splendid basketball intuition. Both have played on the varsity squad two years.

R. N. Baker '30 will play in the guard position opposite Captain Balter. Last year he was out most of the season because of a knee injury. In these games he was one of the most brilliant men on the court. He uses his speed to advantage and is all over the court, playing up and down the court.

Two Good Substitute Forwards
C. E. Piper '29 and C. L. Shy '31 are substitute forwards. Piper is handicapped by lack of weight, but he is a fine shot and should be used many times during the season. He plays a hard game and is a good player.

C. A. Sumner '29 and F. J. Lubin '29 are also substitute forwards. Sumner is a fine shot and should be used many times during the season. He plays a hard game and is a good player.

Walter Lauder of the Los Angeles Athletic Club made a new 7-foot pool record in the 50-yard men's senior meet, held at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, on Thursday night. The record was 1:24.4, breaking the old record of 1:25.0 set by A. H. Schwartz of Northwestern in 1924.

W. N. Scholten of Northwestern, successfully defended his title in the 100-foot board fancy diving, but less than a point kept him above Samuel Snary of the C. A. A. as third.

Miss Mary Lou Quinn of the I. W. A. A. defeated Miss Mary Lou Quinn of the I. W. A. A. in the 200-yard women's senior meet, held at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, on Thursday night. The record was 2:15.0, breaking the old record of 2:16.0 set by Miss Mary Lou Quinn of the I. W. A. A. in 1924.

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

On Broadway
The record for performances on Broadway is still held by "Able's Irish Rose" with 2179. The nearest approach to this was made by "Lightnin'" with 1291.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Commenting on the fact that 145 women were elected to state legislatures last November, a publicist remarks that "the woman lawmaker has evidently found her place." Round her place! Applause! She's merely enlarged her scope.

Your Boston
According to the 1920 census figures for Boston, 46.4 per cent of the males 21 years of age and over were of foreign birth.

Detroit Free Press: Although the Government's new currency, due about July 1, may not quite be the old bill fold, chances are that the container will hold all that most of us can acquire at any one time.

Sending Money Home
A highway in the Greek Peloponnese has been built largely with funds from Greek emigrants in the United States.

Concordia Blade: We regret to learn that the Waldorf-Astoria is being demolished in the thirteenth century. Since France was the leader in the European intellectual and literary world at that time, it is easy to see why such romantic words as "chivalry" and "chivalrous" should find a ready interest in England.

The French chivalier, "horseman" or "knight" (from the Latin caballus, "horse"), figured in many a romantic tale of love and adventure. Both then and now "chivalrous" indicated a knightly or courtly virtue, but now its exemplification is not limited to the higher classes. It is true that chivalry presupposed a knowledge of a certain code of conduct, but courteousness and grace are today chivalrous virtues, practiced by those who know no set rules of manner.

A chivalrous act is a high-minded, unselfish, and graciously helpful act. A person who may be so characterized is self-sacrificingly devoted to the cause of the weak or oppressed; he is unassuming as well as fearless.

The first syllable is accented chivalrous. Sound the ch as sh, as in till, as in account, as in a chivalrous act.

Protecting her was a chivalrous act.

Canada's Trade
Canada, which in 1913 held the tenth place in world trade, now ranks fifth.

Longview News: The state of the nation is no longer of paramount interest. At present it is the static of the nation.

New Testament
The printing of Tyndale's translation of the New Testament, was completed at Worms (Germany) in 1526.

Detroit News: How does a golf ball know where to land so a falling leaf will envelop it?

Movie Mileage
Lon Chaney, well-known cinema star, has been publicly viewed on 530,000,000 feet of film.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Where has an oil company beautified its surroundings and furnished attractive homes for its employees at \$15 to \$25 a month?—*News Section.*
2. Where was platinum first found?—*Young Folks' Page.*
3. How many months does Commander Byrd expect to spend at his base on Ross Barrier?—*Editorial.*
4. What four short words contain salvation for the whole world, in the opinion of Stanley Baldwin?—*Sayings.*
5. Where should an author place his books if he wants to be sure they will be read?—*Editorial Page Feature.*
6. What scheme has been proposed to add a new street in a congested district of London without removing any buildings?—*World's Great Capitals.*
7. Which of these words shows more depth of feeling—"amiable" or "amicable"?—*Word a Day.*
8. What does "O. S." consider the best definition of laughter ever made?—*Home Forum.*
9. What is the value per mile of the railroads of the United States?—*News Section.*
10. What is the average number of U. S. postage stamps issued per day?—*Odds and Ends.*

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Chivalrous

This is one of the aristocrats of the English vocabulary, brought over from France in the thirteenth century. Since France was the leader in the European intellectual and literary world at that time, it is easy to see why such romantic words as "chivalry" and "chivalrous" should find a ready interest in England.

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A Quotation for Today

IT IS tranquil people who accomplish much.

—THOREAU

In Lighter Vein

Latest News

The railway line was flooded on account of the heavy rainstorms, and the traveler was obliged to break his journey at a village. He made his way in the pouring rain to an inn, and said to the waiter there: "It is like the deluge!"

"The what?"
"The deluge. Haven't you read about the deluge—Noah and the ark and Mount Ararat?"

"No, sir," said the waiter; "we have had no papers here for three days."—*The Baptist.*



Caprice Weekly
"Grampa, how long does a dollar's worth of gum last her?"

For Remembrance
The hotel patron had waited fully an hour for a very slow waiter to serve two courses.

"Now, brother," he said to the waiter, "can you bring me some tomato sauce?"

"Yes, sir," said the waiter.
"And," continued the customer, "while you're away, you might send me a postal card every now and then."—*Montreal Star.*

Early Birds
Mother (at seven o'clock in the evening): "Come, Ethel, it is bedtime. All the little birds have gone to sleep in their little nests."

Ethel (at five o'clock next morning): "Come, mamma, it is time to get up. All the little birds are up, and the mamma birds, too."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Faint Praise
Maud: "How are you getting on, Sarah? Live in your new place?"

Sarah: "I think I'm going to like it very much. Yesterday I overheard the mistress say I performed my duties in a very perfunctory manner. That's the first praise I've had from her."

Padding a la Confetti
Lady: "Seven pounds of rice, please."
Shop assistant (absorbed in details of his approaching wedding): "I'm sorry, we are out of rice, madam. Would confetti do? It's being very much used just now."

Speaking of Names
She was displaying to an admiring crowd the statuette she had brought back from Florence.

"It is alabaster, is it not?" inquired one of her friends.

"Oh, no; they told me at the shop it was Aphrodite."



In Time of Need

Denver, Colo.
ONE blustery, cold day during the recent holidays a shabbily dressed little girl entered a sandwich shop and ordered three hamburger sandwiches.

When the waitress brought them to the counter to be wrapped the child's face beamed at the sight of their ample proportions and tempting appearance, but when the package was handed to her with the business-like request, "Seventy-five cents, please," her expression quickly changed from delight to consternation as she opened her none too clean little hand and looked at the 15 cents with which she had expected to pay for her purchase.

A man seated at a near-by table had observed the entire incident and, stepping over to the counter, suggested that perhaps the little girl would like to keep her money for something else and that he would settle the bill for the sandwiches.

Grateful relief prompted the child to tell the man her story. She had come into the city from a suburb early that morning, bringing her younger brother and sister with her, to take advantage of the free holiday entertainments given by various organizations and societies. They had gone from one place to another until the smaller children had become so hungry that they had all decided to spend their carfare for something to eat, and then to walk the long distance home.

Her joyous smile was a benediction to her benefactor as she left the restaurant and joined her little family who awaited her in the doorway, her sandwiches in one hand and a substantial addition to her carfare in the other.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Princess in the Sky

SUCH a chattering as was going on in the playroom one Saturday morning! All four children seemed to be talking at once, as they unrolled some yards of dark blue cheesecloth brought from the attic. There was to be a neighborhood party at the schoolhouse, and it was most thrilling to think about, for it

was to be a fancy-dress-masquerade-party! Mother had said they would all go, and they might choose and make their own costumes.

"It's no use talking about how we'll make our dresses," said Helen's voice as Uncle Ned passed the door, "until we decide what we're going to be. Oh, dear! I can't think of anything that would suit this dark stuff."

"That color is midnight blue," he said, lifting some of the cheesecloth. "Why not go as the Princess, Helen? 'A princess!' exclaimed Helen, 'in this dark dress?'"

"Not a princess," answered Uncle, "but the Princess. I'll show her to you in the dark sky tonight, all made of glittering stars."

There was a moment's silence while the children grasped the idea, and then, amid joyful squeals, Bill's voice rang out, "I'll be Orion!" and everybody laughed because Bill never lost a chance to vote for his favorite constellation. Then they all gathered around Uncle as he drew the picture of the new constellation on the blackboard.

"Andromeda (An-drom'-e-da)," said Uncle, "is her name, and her head is the northeast star in the Great Square of Pegasus. A double row of three stars makes her body, and brings her feet right under the Chair of Queen Cassiopeia, who is her mother. Her arms stretch out on each side from the two stars just below her head. She is called the chained lady because, as the old story goes, she was chained hand and foot to a rock on the shore, in danger from a great sea monster.

Then along came the great hero Perseus, flying on his winged horse Pegasus, and set her free, like the valiant champion he was. Then Pegasus flew off with them to safety."

The children all remembered the story, which they had heard before, and were eager to find Andromeda among the constellations, and when it got dark they went out.

First they found the Big Dipper and the North Star. Then, as they faced the northwest, Cassiopeia's Chair, to the left of the North Star, was just in front of them, and the Great Square of Pegasus still further to the left. Andromeda, alas! was not only lying down, but almost upside down. However, they all made

out the figure, finally, although the stars are not bright.

"Poor dear!" said Helen, "I'm glad Perseus set her free. I shall set her free, too, and put a crown on her head, when I go to the party, for I shall make broken chains of dark paper for my wrists and ankles. Thank you so much, Uncle! I shall love to play Andromeda."

After looking at the stars, Bill changed his mind and said he'd go as Pegasus. Lindsay chose Queen Cassiopeia, and put a big W of stars on the back of her dress, and little Polly was Little Dipper, with the North Star at the tip of the handle and the picture of a little bear pasted on her skirt. In spite of the dark blue cheesecloth, they all looked very bright with glittering stars and crowns and wings.

In the fall Andromeda appears in the east, lying down properly between Perseus and Pegasus and is a very delicate and pretty constellation, quite large.

I am 15 and should like to have letters from all over the United States as well as from foreign countries.

Dina H.
Chilliwack, British Columbia, Canada

Dear Editor:
Isn't the Mail Bag a jolly idea? I do enjoy reading the letters from all over the world.

I live in a beautiful valley surrounded by mountains whose tops are all covered with snow. They are most beautiful with the sunset colors glowing on them. The lovely mountain that stands overlooking the valley is named Chilliwack. It is an Indian word meaning "place of many streams."

We have two goats—the white one is called Rosie and the brown one Lady Love. They are very sweet and affectionate and follow me around. We have lots of hase plants and bulbs and some snowdrops are growing in the house and will soon be in bloom.

I am 12 years old and should like to correspond with girls of my age in any country.

Baraboo, Wisconsin
Dear Editor:
I certainly enjoy the Monitor and especially the Young Folks' Page and the Mail Bag. It is a lovely way of making friends and getting interesting bits of history from here and there.

Baraboo is in southern Wisconsin, just three miles from Devil's Lake and many Indians used to live here. It is now a popular summer place and many people come here from other states for their vacation.

Two years ago I had the pleasure of traveling west. We went by train through the northwest part of the United States to Olympia, Wash. It was a lovely trip, winding in and out among the mountains. Many times we could look down and see the track where our train had been a few minutes before.

While I was in Olympia we went to the Pacific Ocean. I had always heard that the Pacific was the most peaceful of all oceans but with all those great waves rolling in it didn't seem to me to be very peaceful.

I am very fond of reading and enjoy all sports and take a great interest in our school games. I am 17 and should love to correspond with other Mail Baggers.

Dorothy M.
Sheridan, Wyoming

Dear Editor:
I live in one of the most interesting states in the Union—the land of the "American Alps" and "dude ranches." Cowboys and cattle ranches. There are so many interesting places in Wyoming that it would take one a long time to tell all about them. Think of picking and

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Dorothy M.
Sheridan, Wyoming

The Mail Bag

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Pact and the Cruisers

A CERTAIN tendency to involve the Paris Peace Pact with the proposed construction of fifteen cruisers for the United States Navy is most deplorable. There is no immediate connection between the two; even if the pact were ratified, as we hope and believe it will be within ten days, its existence in international law would not, for the present at any rate, have any bearing upon the great question of naval limitation. It would not justify the United States either in reducing its navy, except in accordance with international agreement, or in failing to keep it on a par with the navies of nations of similar standing.

The immediate sequel to the Peace Pact is not the disappearance of navies, but the establishment of an international court of arbitration, to which in future differences between nations may be referred. Coincidentally with the establishment of this court should come some codification of international law, particularly that portion of it bearing upon the rights of neutrals on the high seas. The establishment of this court, and the determination of this issue, will take a considerable period of time, probably years, during which period no nation can safely leave itself defenseless.

After the court has been established, and its jurisdiction recognized by all the principal powers, the reduction of navies to a minimum will be the logical result. Some sort of international naval police will doubtless take the place of the present rival battle fleets of many nations. But pending that time, only such partial limitation of armament as was effected at the Washington Conference can be accomplished. Efforts to this latter end are pending in the League of Nations, and there are not lacking indications that Great Britain and the United States may renew negotiations for a conference on limitation entirely distinct from that of the League. Should such a conference be held, and there is every reason to believe it will be, the United States ought not to enter it so weak in naval power as to have nothing to offer in the way of concession. Ships actually in being will not be necessary, and indeed would be impossible of construction prior to the time of holding such a conference, but ships authorized, appropriated for and laid down, will be counters in the negotiations over the conference board with which the United States must be provided if it is to accomplish anything. It is for this reason that many people, who oppose great navies and particularly the multiplication of war vessels in competition with Great Britain, give their support to the passage of the cruiser bill, rather than because of any belief that the ships will be actually constructed or employed in naval warfare.

It is because the potential possession of these vessels will be essential to strengthen the position of the United States in a conference, that the tendency of those supporting the Paris Peace Pact to present it as a reason why the cruiser bill should not be passed is deprecated. However inconsistent the two measures may seem to the superficial observer, the fact remains that, with a conference for the limitation of naval armaments pending, the cruiser bill will go far toward making the Peace Pact wholly effective.

What Presidents Have Been

PIONEERS, theorists, lawyers and politicians have all served well in constructing and perfecting the Government of the United States. But a new day and new problems are taxing the governmental machinery. Billion dollar industrial corporations, gigantic trade combinations, mass production, expanding international commerce and employment problems, all these have grown to such vast proportions that they have presented new issues.

For the solution of these new complexities society needs and business demands proven data, accurate tests and precise measurements, combined with a comprehensive knowledge of how to apply these tests.

These measures are working tools of Herbert Hoover's profession. His experience and training as an engineer, an administrator, business man and practical farmer, seem to fit him into the new order of things and equip him as no other President has been equipped to handle modern economic problems.

To be sure, Washington, like Hoover, might be classed as an engineer, but of a different type in a different period. Up to the present time undoubtedly there has been a need for those skilled in legal lore to construct and interpret the Constitution, which may account for the fact that out of twenty-nine Presidents twenty-three have been lawyers. John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Taft, Wilson and Coolidge, lawyers all of them, albeit with many other qualifications. Johnson was a tailor and legislator. Taylor was a soldier, as was Grant. Roosevelt was a publicist but well versed in law. Harding was an editor and legislator.

A broad legislative foundation to the ship of state has been built. Today the demand is

for it to function and operate on a large scale, particularly on business lines. A practical sailing master is needed to direct affairs harmoniously and profitably for the benefit of industry, labor and the Nation. The task is Mr. Hoover's. The President-elect is singularly equipped to discharge it.

For a Franco-Italian Entente

FEW things are more vital to the peace of Europe and the world than a cordial understanding between France and Italy. While the conflict has never been acute, relations between the two Latin nations have several times, in the last few years, been marked by considerable tension. The outbursts of Francophobia which occur periodically in Fascist Italy are no doubt a serious symptom of the ill feeling and suspicion of the Italians, and tend to increase rather than remove the friction which has existed between France and Italy for a decade.

In March last, diplomatic conversations were opened between the Palazzo Chigi and the Quai d'Orsay with the object of reaching an agreement on all points of difference between the two governments. These negotiations have necessarily been slow, and perhaps an agreement would have been reached long ago if the adversaries of a Franco-Italian rapprochement, on both sides of the Alps, had not obstructed the road of their governments by continually stirring up bad feeling between the two countries. While the responsible statesmen of France and Italy were loyally endeavoring to reach a cordial and definite agreement and to conclude a pact of amity which would link the two nations with genuine bonds of friendship, the newspapers of the two countries have been addressing each other in a sectarian manner as Social Democracy to Fascism and as Fascism to Social Democracy, thus partially destroying the good work that was being patiently done by their governments. When the press of the two countries will begin to take a broader and non-partisan view of the foreign problems confronting them and of the international issues which lie before them; when the two states will begin to look upon each other seriously and simply as France to Italy and as Italy to France, then they will be better able to overcome the obstacles for a true understanding between them.

These problems, indeed, are delicate but not insoluble. According to the latest reports from Paris, it appears that a fundamental agreement has already been reached between France and Italy with regard to the status of Italian children born in the French Protectorate of Tunisia and to the rectification in Italy's favor of the frontier of Tripoli. No appreciable improvement in Franco-Italian relations, however, should be expected from this agreement unless it be accompanied by the elimination of the disturbed atmosphere and the establishment of mutual good will. It is difficult to realize the harm caused to both countries by the hostile demonstrations that have occurred against French consulates in Italy and by the attempts against representatives of the Fascist Government in French territory during the last few weeks. The risks of such manifestations are so grave that they require prompt remedy.

What France and Italy need most today is the pursuance of a policy of mutual "moral" disarmament, and both nations would be rendering a service to the world if they would follow such an essentially peaceful policy. It is to be hoped that the conclusion of a Franco-Italian agreement will not be long delayed; a Franco-Italian entente would not only remove one of the most serious dangers to European peace, but would, at the same time, have beneficial repercussions on the peaceful development of other European countries.

5,000,000 Cars for 1929

IN EMPHASIZING the difficulty of comparing social conditions in the United States and those in Soviet Russia, Mr. Bernard Adelhart, writing in the New York Times, quotes the chairman of the Soviet Central Executive Committee, Mr. M. Kalinin, in these words:

You Americans must not apply your criteria of great comfort, efficiency and high standard of living when judging struggling Russia. Your aim in America is to reach the point where the family would have an automobile. In Russia all we aim for is to see that every man has a shirt.

This week the American-made automobiles of 1929 were placed on display at the national automobile exhibit in New York City—an exhibit marked by as much éclat as the season's most brilliant fashion show—and if the almost unanimous forecast of the motorcar manufacturers is a reliable sign, this estimate of one automobile to a family in the United States is a gross understatement. The automobile industry expects every family to have two cars before long!

Such a forecast is not, as a matter of fact, fantastic. Already more than 3,000,000 families own two or more automobiles each, and the trend is noticeably toward two-car ownership, as much a means of sound economy as a facility of added convenience. The superb development of the low-priced car and the rapid spread of urban population requiring extensive commuting have contributed definitely to the possibility and popularity of the two-car idea. The prospect for automobile sales in 1929 indicates that the American automotive industry will remain the world's largest corporate business and that its continuing growth will be a stable growth. Alvan Macaulay, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, conservatively estimates that 5,000,000 automobiles will be the normal output for the current year. Since 1923 automobile manufacturers have considered 4,000,000 the normal production, the output during the last six years having progressed as follows:

1923	4,167,455
1924	3,723,492
1925	4,427,660
1926	4,568,531
1927	5,373,671
1928	4,630,000

The basis on which the automobile manufacturers anticipate a sale of 5,000,000 cars in 1929 is founded on two particular factors. One is the rapidly growing world market, the registration of automobiles outside of the United States

having reached 4,000,000 for the first time in motor history. The scope of this market furnishes a measure of sales stability which the motor trade has not heretofore enjoyed, and without indulging in any ruthless competition American manufacturers should be able to profit considerably by the increasing world demand for cars on the basis of the quality and the low price of American automobiles. The second factor is the enlarged use of the motorcar as an instrument of agriculture. The demand for automobiles on the farm has always been one of the most stabilizing factors in the automotive industry, and while today there are nearly 6,000,000 motor vehicles serving agriculture, the vast improvement of rural highways and the advancing mechanization of farming are certain to add immeasurably to automotive sales.

The prosperity of the automobile industry is by no means the exclusive concern of automobile manufacturers. Directly and indirectly the automobile gives employment to more than 4,000,000 persons, and it represents an investment of billions of dollars in which, through diffused ownership of stock, the American public widely shares. The automobile industry is not only a sign of sound prosperity, but it is one of the basic contributions to that prosperity.

The Theater's Opportunity

ONCE more the theatrical producers, dramatists and actors are attempting to form a unified organization for the good of the theater in the United States as a whole. Two other efforts to form an American Theater Board have been made, without result. This time, alarmed by the universal depression in the theater, all parties concerned say they mean it. If they are in earnest, and stand ready to adopt D'Artagnan's motto, "All for one and one for all," which is the slogan of every organization worthy of the name, there is certainly much that can be done in the way of putting the playhouse in order. Out of such order, with its dismissal of all disharmony within the organization, will surely come a return to the prosperity that the theater, rightly conducted, deserves.

Sub-committees of the existing factional organizations are at work this week framing a constitution and by-laws that are to govern the proposed American Theater Board. This board, as at present contemplated, is to consist of fifteen members to be clothed with authority to settle disputes within the organization, make collective adjustments with the various branches of organized labor that serve the theater, seek collective concessions from transportation companies, present a united front in opposing state and municipal censorship that is thought too rigorous, and work in other ways with the full power of the organization as a unit for the benefit of the theatrical business as a whole.

Should this modern ideal of combination be put into force the results would be revolutionary in a business that many observers declare has lagged in its methods twenty years behind the general industrial world. It is no secret that the theatrical business today is racked by disunity. Producers hold back at the last moment from signing agreements that are for the good of all because of long-standing private quarrels. This manager won't do business with that manager. A third manager outbids a fourth manager for the services of this or that entertainer, lifting salaries to absurd heights. Two or three managers hold out from an agreement that the others stand ready to sign for a chain of joint ticket offices that would wipe out the whole swarm of parasitic ticket speculators. The managers as a group will not agree to stop leasing new theaters, so the speculators in real estate build new houses, every new house making it so much the harder to get audiences to come to the old theaters.

And so the wastefulness of feuds and destructive competition within the theater has continued, with the result chiefly that the producers have helped to hurt each other's business. An old jest that is not far from fact is to the effect that every producer looks at a success presented by a brother manager and sighs "I'm afraid it is a hit." It is an economic fact that successful plays are a good thing for the theater since the more of them there are the more the public is encouraged in its playgoing. The new order, if it comes in, and it must come in because of the pressure of modern methods, will mean that the producer will say in all sincerity, "I'm glad it's a hit. That means better business for me."

Today, more obviously true than ever before is the old saying: "United we stand; divided we fall." All persons with the best interests of the theater at heart await hopefully this latest effort of that ancient institution to bring itself up to date.

Editorial Notes

Many parts of the day's news relating to the impending international conference on naval disarmament contain statements by persons whose attitude toward a happy readjustment of the question reflects suspicion and doubt. What point could illustrate better the "natural" friendliness of nations which prevails at all times than the incident which took place soon after the War of 1812, when the United States frigate Constitution, which had earned the distinction of being "a navy in itself," was saved through the heroic efforts of British people after the vessel had been stranded on the coast of England in a heavy gale?

One of the pilots of the Question Mark, resting in his quarters aground, is reported to have complained that when he went to sleep after seven days of listening to the roaring motors the "silence" woke him up. This outdoes the story of the city man who could not get to sleep on the farm because there were no elevated trains rumbling by his window. Perhaps the anti-noise societies need to act quickly if a degree of quietude is to be regained while it is still appreciated.

"Bad Liquor Cause for Graft Charges," says a recent newspaper headline. By the way, what is "good liquor"? Or is it to be inferred that, as many have long contended, all liquor is "bad"?

Apparently sponsors of the talking movies do not believe that actions speak louder than words.

Saturday Night in Main Street

DESPITE the foot or more of snow that has fallen during the day the village is astir with the excitement that pervades it on the last night of the week. It is the night when the villagers throw off the cares of the weekly routine and seek relaxation in gathering in the stores, "neighboring" about the soda fountain, to top off one and all with the glamour of the "silver screen."

The heavy weather has cleared. Brilliant stars stab a sky of purplish-blue and the temperature rests near the zero mark. So cold is it that the snow crumbles protestingly beneath the foot, and the runners of the sleighs driving in from the mountain farms shrill a merry tune on the road. The heavy coating of snow, covering architectural fables, veiling with a merciful blanket the dilapidated lumber mills, and such details of everyday existence as ash cans and cluttered yards, transforms Kingtown into a village of dreams.

Through the frost-rimed windows of the shops on the main street the lights glow onto the new snow. Sleights occupied by fur-robed figures with rosy, expectant faces, trot swiftly to and fro with jingling bells. Men in sheepskin jackets and the staged-off trousers of the lumberjack, clump down the sidewalk to come to anchor in one or another of the shops. Suddenly two flying figures, legs and arms working frantically like the cranks and pistons of a machine, come swooping over the bridge on slim skis and end their swift motion in a long graceful glide before the post office; two Finns from the settlement of their countrymen on the outskirts of the village, good Americans and lumberjacks none better, for all their Mongolian origin.

It is the slack hour of the evening, the time between its two principal events: the opening of the mail and the movies. The blackened bean pot has been emptied and returned to its time-honored niche in a corner of the cellar stairs. The mail has been eagerly sought and triumphantly carried off and read with grave satisfaction, even to the latest advertisement of the Eureka Suit & Cloak Company, and it is the hour when the women rest from the labors of the household and the men seek the glow of comradeship with their fellows.

This is the hour when the Kingtown Witenagemot meets in solemn session in the harness shop of Ezra Goodfellow. Leaning against the ample counter and perched on bales of horse blankets ranged along the walls, on which hang the new harnesses gleaming with brass, gay plumes of horse hair, and slender unbent whips, the village elders sit in council, reviewing events political and social that affect the life of Kingtown.

They are elderly men with faces sharpened by the mountain winds, with fingers blunted by the ax and candle, some in checkered frocks of green and black, black and red, and others in heavy jackets of canvas, sheepskin lined. They sit quietly, pools of water forming on the worn floor from the melting of the crusted snow on their moccasins, discussing without gesture, without heat, the vital questions before the town, formulating the policies to be brought up and passed upon by the citizens assembled in Town Meeting, the first Tuesday of March month, then to become the law of the community and the executive duty of the three selectmen, the rustic triumvirate of Kingtown.

These patriarchs who foregather in Ezra Goodfellow's shop are by no means to be regarded as simple bumpkins, even though their existence in a mountain valley town lying on the frontier of an absolute wilderness stretching for many leagues to the Canada line has given them fewer opportunities and left them less sophisticated than their city brethren. What though their clothes are practical and rough, and their speech halting and at times lacking in the finer points of grammar, they possess a sense of dignity and rugged character which is undoubtedly their heritage from their direct progenitors, the Pilgrim Fathers.

Questions of a delicate and oft inflammatory nature, such as a sharp rise in taxation, a bitter struggle with a recalcitrant electric company whose rates make the free use of power in the household an impossible luxury, are discussed by the Witenagemot in a calm and almost off-hand manner, much like two English gentlemen commenting upon the weather over their breakfast bloaters and The Times.

Notes From Peiping

PEIPING (Peking)

TWICE within two months, Gen. Smedley D. Butler, commander of United States Marines in China, has been presented by a Chinese village with a "Ten-Thousand-Men Umbrella." This evidence of esteem is made possible only by unanimous vote of the villagers. The presentation on this second occasion was made by the villagers in Peitsang, some twenty miles from Tientsin, in gratitude for General Butler's assistance in repairing a bridge on the main highway between Tientsin and Peiping. The first gift was made by a suburban village near Tientsin. A few days after the second presentation, Gen. Fu Tso-yi, right-hand man of Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, dedicated a stone monument at Peitsang to General Butler and his marines. General Butler moved the marine portable kitchens to the village for the occasion, and served his Chinese friends a genuine American meal, which they appeared to appreciate very fully. So far as can be learned, no foreign military officer has ever before received Ten-Thousand-Men Umbrellas from Chinese villages, and the gifts speak well for General Butler's announced determination when he came to China to "leave the country without firing a shot." Included among the inscriptions on the umbrellas are these: "Your kindness is always in the minds of the people," and "You love the Chinese as well as your own people."

Two hundred carefully selected members of the Peiping police force have been taken to the new capital of Nan-king to serve as the nucleus for the new police organization in the southern city. They carry with them traditions which have made the old Peking one of the best-policed cities in the world. Travelers have often commented upon the fine appearance and equally fine manners of the police force here, and residents are well aware that they can be favorably compared to the best police forces of great Western cities. It is to be hoped that they can transfer the best traditions of the force unchanged to the new capital.

From many Chinese cities comes the information that ancient city walls are falling down. Ardent young Nationalists regard walled cities as symbols of a bygone past, and are tearing down walls in the hope of imparting new vigor to the people who have lived within those walls. The largest work of destruction is occurring at Hanyang, the great city across the river from Hankow, whose walls are being completely demolished. The bricks, however, which have endured the ravages of time for generations, will continue to serve a useful purpose. They are being used to construct model districts in which smaller government officials may live. The people in smaller walled cities are vigorously resisting destruction of the walls, which they regard as a useful protection against the roving bandits who have not yet been eliminated.

From Canton, which has so often furnished novel ideas to the rest of China, comes the report of a "beggars' university." In South China, even more than in the North, begging has been an art for centuries, and fathers have bequeathed the profession to their sons and daughters. The beggars have formed their guilds, being regarded practically on the same basis as other skilled workers. Many have been the stories of wealthy and powerful beggar kings. But Nationalist China regards begging as

Occasionally friend Ezra will lay down hisawl and hitch around on his high stool to interject some serious comment, or bring up some overlooked point of a nature that would throw a less contained, or more volatile Southerner assembly into the throes of a partisan quarrel. His words are listened to attentively and digested mentally for a period of silence, then one by one each member sets forth his own ideas. They are like grave professors expounding impersonally their particular theories. For an hour they talk, and then gradually they fall silent, buttoning their coats, adjusting fur ear tabs, and one by one they nod an impersonal shy farewell, quitting the friendly odor of harness oil and tannin for the clear sharp air of a midwinter night in northern New England. It is eight of the clock and time for the movies to begin.

On the closing night of the week a long broad room over the general store kept by Citizens Bunch and Tarbox is given over to the flickering shadows of the silver screen. Tarbox Hall, to give it its formal name, is the opera house of Main Street; nay, more, it is the focus upon which the social affairs of the village center—what Sherry's is to the four hundred, or thousand, of New York. It has a smooth well-waxed floor and on one or two nights a week it knows the shuffling of rhythmic feet as the "jeunesse dorée" trip the light fantastic to the syncopated moans of the saxophone, or the thudding steps of country dances to the wailing of a fiddle, while the rafters echo the stentorian cries of the caller.

On other nights it is given over to the meetings of the fraternal organizations, and on certain nights in summer it vibrates with the emotions of packed humanity, while behind the footlights of tomato canu nomadic actors give the plays that thrilled Broadway three years gone by.

But on Saturday nights the shadowy art reigns supreme. One enters through the door of the general store, its tattered clothed in garish lithographed petticoats, portraying the wild and woolly West. Making one's way between sundry orange crates on which are seated miscellaneous individuals, edging slowly between the three-deep rank of soda-water devotees and a red hot stove, one reaches a winding stair that leads to the hall.

At the top of the stair an affable woman takes one's money and one is free to seek a seat. This in itself constitutes quite a problem to the neophyte, for while there is but one price of admission, there seem to be three sections, each sought after by its own particular adherents. Three-quarters of the floor room is covered by folding chairs, the first three rows of which are the objective of small boys with pink-washed faces, suspiciously clean clothes and polished hair. Here they giggle and laugh, crunching peanuts and wiggling their little feet in excited anticipation of an evening of amusement. They may be called the pit.

The remaining ten or twelve rows of chairs may be likened to the dress circle. Here sit the solid citizens, man and wife, and often the infant in arms, which latter being unaccustomed to the usages of a theater is quite wont to shrill with uncalled for, and certainly naive, delight over a scene of extreme pathos, and as certainly wail and sob in sleepy restiveness at a happy moment.

But it is the gallery that takes the fancy of the uninitiated. In the rear of the hall, extending from wall to wall, is a bleacher, a series of seats of plank on a slanting scaffold similar to the outfield seats in a big league ball park. This bleacher is a masculine retreat, for by unwritten law no woman ever sits thereon.

It is time for the picture to come on the screen. The precut peanuts have been eaten and their pungent odor mingles with that of frosty fur, perfume and pomade. The buzzing conversation subsides and the audience stiffens with expectancy. For a moment there is silence broken only by the muffled thunder of clashing balls and tennis in the bowling alley in the basement.

The pianist's fingers gallop quickly through some sentimental moonlight foolishness. Deftly she flips over her score, and settles herself firmly on the stool. She strikes a few deep chords that thrill like a tocsin. The lights fade. Then flashes of silvery shadows leap into being and resolve themselves into a band of horsemen tearing away across a sun-swept prairie to the lilting tune of "Pony Boy" from the piano. The show is on. C. G. W.

undignified and unnecessary, whatever its standing may have been in the past. Attempts are being made in many parts of China to educate the beggars in the conception of a more productive existence. It has remained for Canton to formulate the "beggars' university," which provides compulsory education for men, women and children beggars, teaching them such trades as knitting, printing, silk reeling, woodwork, galvanized ironwork. Chinese women in Shanghai, Peiping, and elsewhere, are taking a deep interest in the work of elevating the beggars, and are among the leaders in the movements.

Many of China's numerous ancient capitals have been permitted to decay, so that these monuments to the past no longer exist, but Nationalist China must retain the splendors of Peiping as a lasting monument to ancient Peking, in the opinion of many Nationalist leaders here. This can best be done, in Mr. Chang Chi's opinion, by making Peiping the chief cultural center of China. In an address to younger members of the Kuomintang, Mr. Chang warned them against destroying things which might better be retained. "I can still recall the blind enthusiasm with which people smashed everything ancient shortly after the Republic was established in 1912," he said. "The destroyers were animated by high principles, but they ended by depriving future generations of many traces of China's glorious past." This mistake is being repeated in some parts of China today, Mr. Chang declared, and urged that great care be taken to prevent it in Peiping.

Chinese Boy Scouts may be seen almost every day now marching through the once secluded inclosures of the former imperial palaces in Peiping. The local branch of the Kuomintang is giving the utmost encouragement to the Boy Scout movement, and has enlisted hundreds of boys since Peiping was taken over by the Nationalists last June. The spacious grounds of Nan Hai (South Lake) park, one of the Three Seas Palaces so dear to the former Empress Dowager Tsu Hsi, have been turned over to the Boy Scouts for their drills, and here hundreds of Chinese boys drill daily in the same fashion as their Western fellows.

The Nanking Government is urged to establish a series of English-language newspapers in the principal cities of the Western world to interpret China to Occidental people, in an editorial in the Peiping newspaper Hsin Chen Pao. At the same time, the paper deprecates the lack of well-trained Chinese journalists, and urges the Nationalist Government to set up schools of journalism, where the ethics as well as the technique of newspaper making may be taught to the rising generation.

Schools for workers, in which men between sixteen and forty years of age may enroll to learn the Thousand Characters, enabling them to read newspapers and elementary literature, have been opened in the port of Tientsin by labor unions recently established by organizers from Nanking. Arrangements have been made with several factories in Tientsin to permit the workers to study for two hours each morning, or at night if the workers prefer, and ten classes have already been started, with a maximum enrollment in each class of 100 persons.